The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Salzburg Conference a New Pledge for the Peace of Europe.

Continued Preparations for the Departure of the Abyssinian Expedition.

The Cretan Insurrection Still Unsuppressed.

Minister Bancroft the Guest of the King of Prussia.

FRANCE.

The Conference of Salzburg Declared a New Pledge of Peace for Europe.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The *Moniteur* this morning says that the recent Conference of the Emperors at Salzburg is a new pledge of peace for Europe.

Uneasiness on the Bourse.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 29—Evening.

Much uneasiness prevails on the Bourse in consequence of apprehensions of war, and Rentes are declining.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Preparations for the Departure of the Abyssinian Expedition.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Active preparations are being made by the Board of Admiralty and the War Office for the expedition to Abyssinia to save the English captives. Sixteen steamers have been chartered to transport troops.

CANDIA.

The Cretan Insurrection Still Unsuppressed.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 29—Evening.

Advices from Athens state that the Cretan insurgents still hold out in the mountains, and denounce as false the reports of OMAR PASHA's success in subduing the rebellion.

PRUSSIA.

Honors to United States Minister Bancroft.

BERLIN, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The new American Minister to Berlin, Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, has been treated with unexampled courtesy by the Prussian Court.

Yesterday, on invitation of His Majesty, King WILLIAM, he accompanied Count VON BISMARCK to the royal residence at Potsdam, where he was received with unusual attentions, and had an interview of over three hours' duration with the King and his Prime Minister.

In the evening Mr. BANCROFT dined with His Majesty, who afterward took him back to Berlin in the royal coach.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 29—Noon.

Consols opened at 94 1-16 for money.

American Securities are dull. The following are the opening rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¾
Erie Railway Shares	45½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	21¾

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 29—2 P. M.

Consols are weaker, and are quoted at 94¾.

United States Five-twenty Bonds have declined ⅛, and are now quoted at 73⅝. Illinois Central Railway Shares steady at 76¾. Erie Railway Shares ½ ₱ cent. lower, and are now quoted at 45.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 29—Evening.

Consols closed at 94¾ for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¾
Erie Railway Shares	44¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Aug. 29—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 29—Evening.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show that the amount of bullion in its vaults has increased £43,000.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 29—Noon.

COTTON—The market opens quiet but steady, at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged. Corn, 35s. 6d. Wheat, 13s. 4d. for California White, and 13s. 9d., for new Southern. Flour, 34s. ₱ bbl. Barley, 5s. Peas, 41s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 137s. 6d., and Pork 75s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Cheese, 49s. Lard, 51s. 9d. Bacon, 43s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin—Common, 7s. 9d.; Medium, 12s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Ashes, 31s. for Pots. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. Petroleum—Spirits, 8¾d., and Refined, 1s. 3¾d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 29—Noon.

Sugar, 24s. 6d. for D. S. No. 12. Iron, 53s. for Scotch Pig. Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £115; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £39.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Aug. 29—Noon.

Petroleum opened at 44 francs ₱ bbl. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 29—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is heavy, and prices show a declining tendency.

PRODUCE—Tallow is 3d. lower; sales at 44s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for American.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 29—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed dull at a decline of ⅛d. on American descriptions. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¼d.
Middling Orleans	10¾d.

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed heavy. Corn has declined 3d., closing at 35s. 3d. ₱ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat quiet at 13s. 4d. for California White, and 13s. 9d. for New Southern. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market closed without change in prices. Cheese, 49s. for American. Bacon, 43s. 6d. Beef and Pork steady.

PRODUCE—The market for Produce of all kinds closed very quiet. Tallow heavy at 44s. 3d. Resin, common, 7s. 9d.; medium, 12s. Petroleum, 8¾d. for Spirits, and 1s. 3¾d. for Refined. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 29—Evening.

Sugar, 24s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Iron steady at 53s. ₱ ton.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The steamship *The Queen*, Capt. GROGAN, which left New-York on the 17th instant, has arrived out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The steamship *Teutonia*, Capt. BARDUA, which sailed from New-York on the 17th of August, arrived at this port to-day, and after landing her English passengers, mails and freight, proceeded on her voyage to Hamburg.

ENGLISH WATERING PLACES.

A Visit to Margate, Brighton, Ramsgate and Broadstairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1867.

The last days of Parliament are hurried and uninteresting. The Reform Bill passed tamely through its final forms, and the "Shooting of Niagara" was as uninteresting as a slip in a puddle. The bill for the regulation of the parks has been defeated by a persistent minority and the want of a previous question, so that Mr. BEALES is practically free to hold meetings in Hyde Park daily and nightly until the next session. There are to be no more Bishops, and Dr. MANNING is liable to be prosecuted every time he calls himself Archbishop of Westminster.

The weather has been for nearly a week nearer like an American Summer than is often seen or felt in these cool and moist islands. The thermometer has been from 80° to 91° in the shade. It struck me that the coolest place I could find to spend this hot term would be the point of a perpendicular chalky cliff jutting from the eastern extremity of England into the German Ocean. So I packed my traveling-bag, took my seat in a train of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, running under the Presidency of the Lord Chancellor, and went down the south shore of the Thames and St. George's Channel due east to Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs.

Margate and Ramsgate are on the north and south sides of the bold white promontory called the North Foreland. They are some twenty miles northeast of Canterbury, the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Kent, and about the same distance north of Dover and they are two of the oldest and finest bathing places in England. The soft yellow sands come up to the chalky cliffs, which gleam white as icebergs, in sunlight and moonlight, from one to two hundred feet high all along the coast. At high tide the waves dash against the cliffs, making grotesque forms, deep caverns, and picturesque indentations. The receding tide leaves broad margins of yellow sand along which you can ride or walk for miles, with the risk of being cut off by projecting masses and the rising tide. At Margate and Ramsgate there are depressions in the chalk cliffs, as if on purpose for towns and harbors. The harbors are artificially constructed with long and expensive piers.

Brighton is the West End of London strolled off to the sea, stately and dull. Margate is the City of London and its more domestic suburbs come down to take a dip in the waves and enjoy itself in its own fashion. Before the days of steamboats the Londoners came down to Margate in hoys, fishing smacks, all sorts of small river craft, as the people up the Hudson used to come to New-York. It is about seventy-five miles, half way by the river half by the broad estuary which opens into the North Sea. Margate is the most cockney, the most varied and the liveliest of watering places; a quaint old town, with narrow streets and dingy old squares, supplemented with fashionable terraces and crescents on the cliffs, and with a multitude of hotels, shops, bazaars and places of amusement.

This high, chalky corner of England, fertile and beautiful, now covered with golden grain and blossoming clover-fields, has the curious distinction of being an island—the Isle of Thanet. A ditch unites two rivers; the Stour, on which stands Canterbury, and the Wantsum. The latter is an appropriate name. What it wants is some water. The ditch which helps to inclose the island was dug in former times to prevent the incursions of some of those invaders who have always been the terror of England. The history of England, to a large extent, in its earlier periods, is a history of invasions and conquests, and this promontory has been invaded, pillaged and drenched in blood oftener than any other portion.

Antiquities may be dull, and our American antiquities are particularly so, perhaps because we have no clue to their origin, or date, or anything about them, and no theory we can form can be either supported or controverted. That is dull work. But here we have something to go upon, and every relic of the past becomes interesting.

As I said, Margate is a gay old town. A fine band of music plays, morning, afternoon and evening; thousands walk every fine evening on pier and jetty; there is a theatre, a Tivoli garden and two large assembly-rooms, at each of which there is a concert and ball every evening. The oldest of these attractive places is the Assembly Rooms, built in 1794, a fine room, in the style of that period, 100 feet by 50, where the Duke of Clarence, afterward WILLIAM IV., danced in 1800, and GEORGE IV. in 1821, and Queen VICTORIA in 1835. The new and more brilliant Hall by the Sea has been lately built by SPIERS & POND, the Australian "refreshmenters," and is placed under the management of the well-known Mr. E. P. HINGSTON, who took such excellent care of Artemus Ward. This leads up to my antiquities, for which I am chiefly indebted to Mr. HINGSTON, who is very much interested in the subject from the fact of his being a lineal descendant of HENGIST—in fact, HENGIST's son, from which, by a slight variation of spelling, HINGSTON. HENGIST, a Norseman, as the learned reader will remember, came over with HORSA, 442. This is the historic myth, but my own opinion is that HENGIST, Mr. HINGSTON's respectable ancestor, was a horseman, and that his companion, called HORSA, was his horse. HENGIST was an undoubted cockney, or he would not have landed at or near Margate, and Mr. HINGSTON's crest is a white horse rampant. Being a cockney, and riding a white horse, HENGIST would naturally call himself an 'orseman.

Five hundred years before the landing of HENGIST and his two or four-legged confederate, the Romans occupied this beautiful coast. There was a harbor then, three or four miles west of Margate, now washed away, and here are the remains of a Roman town and fortress, upon the ruins of which, in 620, ETHELBERT, King of Kent, converted and baptized by St. AUGUSTINE in 597, built a fortress, and here died in a monastery. Of the old church the towers still remain, and are propped up and preserved as a landmark for mariners. Close by, in 670, was founded a large abbey at Minster, by DOMNEVA, daughter of ERCOMBERT, King of Kent. Its ruins now form part of the manor house.

The Saxons and the Danes ravaged and plundered here after their fashions, leaving romantic ruins here, as everywhere about these islands. But a truce to antiquities. They are interesting on the spot, and when Mr. HINGSTON told me that he was a descendant of HENGIST, and that he had seen in one grave-yard near Margate the records of sixty—or it may have been 600—persons of the same name, with the usual variations in spelling, I was greatly interested.

But Margate of the present day, or at least of a recent period, is a more attractive theme. As soon as steamboats began to navigate the Thames, it rapidly increased in population. The Londoners came down in crowds for health and pleasure, the women and children stayed by the sea, while the busiest men, trading all the week in the hot city, came down by the "husband's boat" on Saturday night, to take a dip on Sunday. It was a curious spectacle—the pier crowded with women and children, when the expected boat came in sight; three cheers and recognitions, then the rush on shore and the rapturous embraces. Only when the wind was a little fresh from North to East, after two hours tossing and rolling, the coming on shore was a more melancholy performance. In 1846 came the railway which shortened the passage and made the direction of the wind a matter of no consequence; and now the expectant gatherings of the lovely women and rosy children are chiefly at the two railway stations; for two or more railroads, on the English competitive system, run to every important town—though large numbers continue to come in the boats at half or a third of the price by rail.

Margate is compact, crowded, mixed and lively. You see elegant toilettes, no doubt, but more cheap jewelry than I ever imagined could be worn anywhere. Men and women eat oysters, which are abundant in this region, from the hand-carts in the streets, sucking them off the half shell with great enjoyment. While one of a numerous and well-regulated corps of bootblacks was giving me the necessary pennyworth of polish for this polite society, I saw a young lady from Whitechapel with gorgeous ear-rings, a spacious chignon, but I can affirm no gloves, leaning on the bosom of a young man to whom she seemed strongly attached, while the two swallowed the oysters alternately, as fast as they could be opened. I met this interesting couple an hour later walking on the pier, listening to the music of the band, and some time after they were in the most intricate evolutions of the Lancers in that illuminated and artistic paradise, the Hall by the Sea.

The most important business of a bathing-place is the bathing. The sheltered, almost level soft sands of Margate harbor are all that could be desired for this exercise. In former times, it is to be feared, the bathing customs were somewhat primitive and promiscuous. Indeed, it has required all the virtuous energies of the London *Review*, assisted, if I remember rightly, by the caustic and indignant *Spectator*, and the efforts of the municipal authorities, to keep Margate bathers in order. The first great effort in this direction was made by a modest Quaker, who, living in Margate in 1750, invented that remarkable British institution, the bathing machine. The Margate machine is set high on four wheels, and divided into two compartments, so that each bather may have one to himself. In this respect Margate, probably by keeping to the original Quaker standard, excels most other places when two or three persons sometimes use one dressing-room. The Margate machines also have a large hood in front coming down like a chaise top or "ugly," which screens the bathers from the sun, or if they wish it, from indiscreet spectators.

The mode of using the machines is also peculiar. They are hauled out on the sands, and at low tide this is a long distance, and placed in close rows at the proper depths of water, three to four feet. Then the bathers are taken out in wagons, in parties of six to a dozen, from which they step to the machines, and after bathing they are brought to land in the same fashion. The rows of men's machines are anchored at proper distances from those of the gentler, more numerous, and more protected sex; and from early morning to 1 o'clock the water, the sands, and the whole line of marine parade form a lively and unique spectacle, which seems to be enjoyed by means of telescopes and opera glasses from the windows of the long ranges of lodging houses fronting on the sea. Here, as everywhere, English*men* decline to wear any bathing dresses but the elastic and close-fitting drawers which are usually four inches long. The feminine fashions are more ample, and as modest, to say the very least, as those commonly worn at evening assemblies. The swimmers are not numerous, but those who have conquered the water take great pride in the accomplishment. One very charming mermaid, with a profusion of long hair, attracts admiring crowds by her aquatic exercises. She swims in a variety of graceful positions, dives foeward and backward, turns over a score of times with immense rapidity, and produces a very lively sensation. The popular feminine style, however, is to keep fast hold of the rope and bob up and down in three feet water. If there are billows, many boldly breast them, though a more popular method may be described as the reverse of that operation; but, however the bathers take to the water, it is delightfully pure and invigorating. The English sea water has none of the stickyness of that on the American coast. I attribute this to the higher latitude, and the consequent absence of animalculæ.

After the bathing and lunch come all sorts of excursions. There is a fleet of boats for sailing and rowing. There is a still larger fleet of donkeys, for riding on the sands. At Brighton and the other West End marine suburbs there are hundreds of saddle horses, on which the belles of Rotten Row canter over the downs; but Margate runs to donkeys and donkeys to Margate. They come in every morning in droves, and stand patiently huddled together on the sands, waiting to be hired. Hired they are by the fair dames of Whitechapel, for themselves, if not too portly, and in any case for the children, and off they go over the sands, at the feet of the white cliffs, in the jolliest of caravans; and a prettier sight than a score of English children, with their rosy cheeks and golden hair, cantering over the yellow sands, you need not wish to see.

Then there are excursions in stage-coaches, and vans or waggonettes, nice two-horse carriages, with awnings, carrying about twenty passengers. They run down to Ramsgate, Margate's dull and decorous rival, five miles away; to St. Peter's Church, three miles inland, one of the oldest churches in England; or to the ruins of Reculvers and Minster, on the light of the North Foreland. If you like a longer ride, they take you to Sandwich, in 650 the most famous seaport in England, or to Canterbury.

People lunch and dine at the hotels, eating-rooms, or at their lodgings. The fish is fresh from the water. The oysters are as good as any English oysters can be, and, according to English taste, the best possible; though an American never ceases to curse their coppery astringency, and sigh for the blander Transatlantic bivalve. English roast beef, of course, and the mutton of all this region, is of fabulous repute. But if you want a slight refreshment while taking in a fresh sea breeze, walk into one of the back parlors overhanging the harbor, and call for tea. They will bring you a large pot full of very hot tea, with milk and sugar, a loaf of bread, butter, and a big plate of shrimps. In the play, when *Juliana* is exhausted with fatigue and hunger, *Lord Dundreary* urges her to "take a thymp." A shrimp is not a young lobster, though he looks it in shape almost exactly. If a lobster were pink or buff in color, and from one to two inches long, he would be a shrimp. They are raked into broad nets on the sands at low water, boiled, and sold by the pint. Tea at Margate means shrimps, and the whole costs a shilling.

After the dinner hour, when the excursionists have returned, Margate again grows lively. People gather on the sands and listen to the negro minstrels, who collect large audiences, and, I trust, proportional half-pence. Harps and violins discourse their dulcet strains. Thousands of promenaders, in every variety of sea-side free and easy costume, throng the jetty, an iron pier 1,200 feet long, and 20 feet above high water, at the end of which the boats and steamers land when the tide is out. This promenade is free. The harbor pier is not so long, but a penny rate of admission or season subscriptions is a strainer through which passes a more select crowd of visitors. Here a very poor military band plays from 7 to 9 o'clock, and here you see the round, red sun sink into the sea, as you might see it also rise from the waves if you were yourself an early riser.

But, if you wish to enjoy Margate, you will not stay on jetty or pier later than 8 o'clock, for over the water you see gleaming the halls of dazzling light—the Hall by the Sea and the Assembly Room. Both open at 8 o'clock and close at 11:30. Each has its orchestral band, musical director and eminent soloists; each gives choice orchestral selections, and each has its succession of stars from the metropolis. At 10 o'clock, also, in each the central seats are taken away, the ladies take off their bonnets, an old custom quite needlessly adhered to with the present fashion, and then comes an hour and a half of decorous dancing. I say decorous, which dancing always is in England, decorous almost to the point of becoming doleful; and the more mixed, or the less select the society, the more rigidly decorous dancing. If there is freedom anywhere in the cultivation of this delightful accomplishment, look for it in Belgravian ball-rooms; but if you wish to see how properly it is possible for people to behave, go to the Argyle Rooms or Cremorne. This is a characteristic of England, though not altogether peculiar. In old times, say twenty years ago, the firemen's balls at Tammany were the most rigidly proper and polite in New-York, and for the slightest breach of etiquette they would knock you down instanter.

As I wished to see English life at the sea side in all its developments, I not only went on the penny pier and the free-and-easy jetty, but to both of the concerts and balls. The Hall by the Sea was the fullest, and is the most brilliant and beautiful, but the Assembly Room, with its quaint architecture and decorations of the Georgian era, has an odor of aristocracy and the prestige of royalty. There on that very spot the first gentleman in Europe and the Fourth GEORGE of England led out some Margate belle, and walked royally through the measures of the quadrille. There danced the royal sailor, WILLIAM IV., and there also, in her bright girlish days, must have danced, I think, the Princess VICTORIA. Just as the portions of London now given up to commerce and filled with dense populations of new-made householder and lodger voters were once the most fashionable and aristocratic quarters of the metropolis, so Margate was once what Brighton, Worthing and Ventner are now. But what it has lost in fashion it has gained in jolity and picturesqueness. The fat butcher and the prosperous green-grocer get all the fun they can out of their brief holidays by the sea. Their fathers and grandfathers went to Margate, and so, probably, will their children's children.

Ramsgate, five miles away, is as large or larger than Margate, and faces the south, while Margate faces the north. It has a large, artificial, royal harbor. GEORGE IV. embarked here for Hanover, and the loyal inhabitants built an obelisk to commemorate the auspicious event. It was on this occasion that His Majesty gave his gracious permission that the harbor should be royal, and all the ships that take shelter royally protected. These places, five miles apart, are connected by two costly double-track railways, with all their cuttings, tunnels and stations, and the minimum fare on each is threepence, or both ways fourpence. It is in this way that, for lack of any general plan, money has been uselessly squandered in railways all over England. Ramsgate has the more sedate and puritanical portion of the same classes of people as Margate. Save an outbreak of the expanded free-and-easys called music-halls I could not find any amusements, but the bathing on the broad yellow sands is delightful, and one of the railways has tunneled through the chalk cliff and placed its terminus on the beach by the side of the bathing-machines, just above high water.

Between Ramsgate and Margate is the cosy, rural, quiet and Quakerish little bathing-place of Broadstairs, which was made fashionable by the residence of the Dutchess of Kent and Princess VICTORIA many years ago, and which has had a new accession of attractiveness from having been lately eulogized by Mr. CHARLES DICKENS. It is the tiniest of seaports; it has the neatest little bit of bathing beach, and the few houses are a singular mixture of fishermen's huts, rural dwellings, seaside lodging-houses and aristocratic villas. The wheat-fields come to the very edge of the cliffs. I doubt if there is even one policeman. An old coast guardsman should be able both to keep the peace and prevent smuggling.

At most watering-places—the pleasure towns of England, as they are sometimes called—three houses out of four are three-fourths of the year ornamented with window-cards of "Furnished Apartments to Let." At these Isle of Thanet resorts, you see more frequently the queer announcement of "A Bed to Let," or "1 Bed to Let," "2 Beds to Let," &c. Such announcements may be seen in the windows of the smallest cottages. In London, "Beds," "Good Beds," "Clean Beds," are common coffee-house signs. The people who let lodgings and hire out beds at these watering-places, at from two to five shillings a day, are less demoralized than might be expected. The London *Review* complains that the lodging-letters never demand marriage certificates of their customers. Do the entertainers of the traveling public anywhere enter into such delicate investigations? At Paris they bring you a large folio register, and politely invite you to fill up blanks under a dozen or more headings, but I cannot remember "marriage certificate." It is recorded that in the eighth year of the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, there were 180 dwelling-houses at Margate and eight persons with no proper residences, which unhappy case the *Review* would have extended to those who could not produce the proper documents. A poor woman who is obliged to make her house-rent and support seven children out of the profits of letting rooms and beds during a brief season of sea-bathing, is too busy to make many inquiries respecting the morals of her customers, and has quite enough to do to see that they do not run off without paying their bills, which is to her a more vital consideration.

As a rural excursion is one of the special delights of Margate, and not to be missed by the transient visitor, I took mine with a very merry party indeed, which filled a wagonette, and made a trip to the ancient capital of Kent, the famous City of Canterbury—two hours' ride through fields of wheat, barley and fragrant clover, with quaint old villages and historic ruins. As we passed by the busy harvest fields, great sturdy boys would drop rake or sickle and run after us, shouting "Apenny! apenny!"—their genial rural fashion of begging half-pence from the passing traveler. I have the happiness of believing that such a sight was never seen in the rural districts of America. We had at times as many as five boys and girls running after us, singing the same pleasant chorus. Was it an original British custom, or did it come in with the Romans, Norsemen, Saxons, Danes or Normans? The descendant of HENGIST could have told me, but I forgot to ask.

The dwelling houses of the people are not so old as one would expect. Each time the country was overrun in civil wars or invasions, the good old fashion was followed of killing all they could kill, plundering all they could carry and burning up the remainder. The solid walls and towers of castles and monasteries could neither be carried off nor burnt, and there they are; but the oldest dwelling house I saw on the road with the date built into the gable was one of 1691.

Our party was a curious representation of the society of Margate. There was a worthy clergyman and his wife, a London merchant in the Canada trade, with his counting-house in the city and a villa at Tottenham, and his wife, who wore gloves and little or no jewelry; a very funny small tradesman, who chaffed everybody on the road, and three excellent and exceedingly good-natured young ladies of undoubted respectability, who wore no gloves but plenty of jewelry, neither costly nor artistic; some young men who thought it the thing to wear caps of bright colors and canvas shoes, and smoke imitation meerschums; and some exclusive ladies with gloves, who read their novels all the way, and utterly declined to notice or even laugh at the jokes of their fellow-travelers.

But Canterbury is worth seeing. The winding narrow streets are almost darkened by the overhanging houses, each story jutting over the one below it. The George and Dragon, where we dined, must be five centuries old. Not far from it is the Falstaff Inn, a Shakespearean hostelry. There are numbers of these old taverns which used to entertain the crowds of pilgrims who came to the shrine of THOMAS A BECKET. And the cathedral which contains that plundered shrine, which saw the murder and witnessed its bitter penance, is one of the sights in all England best worth seeing. Here Christianity was planted in England. Here on the site of the palace of the first baptized British King was built this stately, lovely, wonderful cathedral—a monument of the faith, energy, artistic culture and religious zeal of those centuries which covered England with great cathedrals no longer used, churches there are now no populations to fill, and great religious houses of which nothing remain but ruins, which are the admiration and the despair of modern architects. Certainly there *was* a time when Englishmen knew how to build.

The Canterbury Cathedral is surrounded by vast ruins. The great monastery of St. Augustine has almost entirely disappeared. The stones were taken to build mansions for those who divided its spoils. Ruin has encroached upon the Cathedral itself, but large portions are well restored, and the work is still going forward. But what a ruin and desolation it is! Of the entire edifice, the only portion in actual use is the chancel, where there is a daily morning and evening choral service kept up by well paid canons and choristers. The music is excellent, but, including sight-seeing visitors, it did not, on the day I was there, attract more than twenty or thirty persons, in an edifice built for twenty or thirty thousand. The vast nave and aisles are unused, and all the beautiful but dismantled, desolated and desecrated chapels are but a museum of antiquities, shown by the vergers for shillings, which you are not now required, but are none the less expected to pay. Churchmen are bitter at CROMWELL, who is said to have stabled his horses in one of the chapels, but I cannot see that they do much better. He put them to some use, and the horses must have behaved as well as the average of holiday excursionists.

Canterbury has preserved one of its ancient gates, an imposing monument, long used for a jail, and a portion of its ancient wall, with several watchtowers, which makes a public promenade and forms the boundary of delightful public gardens, with noble trees, flowers, a pretty fountain and beautiful children. One of the queerest appropriations is the conversion of the ruins of a monastery into a Baptist chapel. The Canterbury Barracks extend for more than a mile along one of the principal streets, and must be capable of accomodating a considerable portion of the actual British army.

Having made a hasty survey of this chalky, fertile, and beautiful if not naturally very picturesque conner of England, I returned to the great metropolis in time to see the great revolution accomplished. The leap is taken into the dark, and Earl DERBY and the rest of us are waiting to see how far we shall fall, and what sort of ground we shall light upon. There is a story of a prisoner who let himself down from a high tower by a rope in a dark night, but found to his horror that when he was at the end of the rope he could not touch bottom, and how far off that bottom was he had no notion. So there he hung in mortal terror and cold sweats as long as he could hold; then, saying a hasty prayer, he dropped—four inches. It may be much the same with this leap in the dark of the Tory Reform Bill.

MONADNOCK.

THE WEST INDIES.

Late Intelligence from Jamaica, Demerara and Antigua.

The advices from this island, *via* Havana, are to the 8th inst.

A malignant fever had appeared almost simultaneously in different parts of the island, and many persons had fallen victims to it. It first showed itself at a place called Newport, in the Parish of St. Elizabeth, where it carried off in a few days several members of one family living in the same house. Dr. SIMPSON, who attended them at first, and two black persons who were employed to clear a trench in the neighborhood, were next seized with it, and died after a few days illness; and Dr. KELLY, who was engaged to attend the family after Dr. SIMPSON was taken sick, and who remained with them for some time, on his return home was attacked by the fever, and died in three days. About the same time the fever broke out in the Parish of St. Andrew, distant over one hundred miles from St. Elizabeth, appearing first in the family of Hon. P. A. ESPENT, whose son, aged 17, fell a victim to it, and who was followed on the morrow by the governess in the family. The appearance of this disease had created great alarm, the medical men being nonplussed as to a mode of treatment.

Trade continued very dull, and there had been another heavy mercantile failure—that of a house of over twenty years' good standing. The crop of coffee had quite closed, and there was none offered. The season was favorable for the next coffee crop, but more rain was required to bring forward the young canes. The pimento crop would be a failure, as very few planters were taking the trouble to pick the berries. The stock of provisions on hand continued ample, with the exception of flour, which was rather in small supply.

DEMERARA.

Demerara dates *via* Havanna are to the 7th inst.

The spirit of incendiarism was rife in Georgetown, the capital of the Colony. On the morning of the 1st inst., at 3 o'clock, flames burst from a private dwelling-house in Camp-street, and the terrified inmates barely escaped with their lives. Before the fire could be subdued the adjoining house was burnt down. On the night of the 2d, about 8:30 o'clock, flames suddenly issued from the ground floor of a Portuguese dealer's store, situated in the most crowded locality in the city, and in a very short time the entire building was on fire, with the houses on either side of it. Gunpowder was procured from the garrison and several buildings blown up to arrest the progress of the conflagration, and by this means, and the efforts of the fire brigade of the city, it was slowly but completely mastered. Property estimated at $250,000 had been destroyed. On the night of the 5th inst., another Portuguese retailer's store was discovered to be on fire, which, however, was shortly subdued. The Portuguese on whose premises these fires originated, and several others of their countrymen, had been arrested, and no doubt was entertained that the fires were the work of incendiaries. Great excitement and alarm pervaded all classes of the community, and a wide-spread feeling of insecurity existed in commercial circles. Business was almost entirely at a stand-still. The *George Downes*, from New-York, had just arrived.

From the returns laid before the Court of Policy it appeared that there had been a falling off in the quantities of produce during the first six months of this year as compared with the corresponding period last year, the decrease being, in sugar, 5,213 hogsheads; in rum, 995 puncheons; in timber, 51,335 feet, and in charcoal, 2,034 barrels. On the other hand, the quantity of molasses shipped was 10,185 casks, showing an increase of 3,094 casks. There had been an increase, also, in cotton, shingles and cocoanuts.

ANTIGUA.

Mr. DELMAR, Secretary to the New-York and West India Mail Packet Company, had visited the City of St. Johns, and had met the merchants and notables of the place at a public assembly brought together for the purpose of discussing the question of running a line of steamers from New-York to Antigua. The weather continued favorable for sugar cultivation.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Another Gold Excitement—The Sweet Water Mines—A New El Dorado—Theatrical Matters—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Aug. 16, 1867.

Another gold excitement has sprung up here during the past week. Somebody picked up a piece of rock in PARLEY's Park, about twenty-five miles east of this city, having the "real color," and another stampede was the result. It was a reliable thing this time. The discoverers were parties who could be depended on. They were not sensationists, but steady-going men. The discovery, however, was valueless, as the rock proved to be quartz mixed with granite and innocent of either gold or silver. So the city and the prospectors have subsided into comparative apathy once more.

Of the South Pass, or Sweet Water Mines, however, this much is said by experienced miners, that the real gold-bearing quartz is there in great quantities, not in ledges, but as float-rock, and as the float-rock is close to the ridge of the continent, the ledges cannot be far off, for rock seldom floats or is washed up hill. Two or three weeks ago, these new mines were abandoned in consequence of the Indians killing two of the miners and being otherwise very hostile. A few adventurous spirits, however, are now there, and they invite others to go, as plenty of company is very desirable in an Indian country. All accounts agree that those mines are undoubtedly good. Little, however, will be done with them this Summer, as snow-storms come on early in that region, and it is a bitterly cold place in the Winter. Though on a level the snow there is seldom more than four feet deep, yet it frequently drifts to a far greater depth, and the wind and frost are freezing to think of. Nothing but the prospect of possessing gold could induce people to live there, one would think.

Twenty or thirty miles from the mines are the Wind River mountains and valley. The valley is very well spoken of by persons who have visited it. Its soil is rich and well watered, and the Winters are comparatively mild, there only being a few inches of snow in the valley. There is abundance of game in all that region. The Wind River Valley is a favorite resort and wintering place of the Indians. It will probably soon be the head and centre of a new Territory and State, the valley supporting the gold mines and the mines supporting the agriculturists of the valley.

There are now at these mines a small number of adventurers, who will soon be reinforced by others, some from this city and some from Idaho and elsewhere, for several little parties have started for the new El Dorado within a few days past. So the prospect is that something toward development and further discovery will be done this Fall.

Theatrically, there is a little more briskness in business than there has been for some time. Mr. COULDOCK and daughter, and the Langrishe Troupe from Denver, have been entertaining very fair houses, though all but the COULDOCKS are now gone to Montana. The COULDOCKS follow in a week or two. After them it is expected that AMY STONE will shine in the theatre of this city. COULDOCK, in his line, gives the Salt Lake people an excellent idea of good acting, and his daughter grows in favor with the audience, and is an efficient and pleasing support to the old gentleman. Of the Langrishe company very little need be said, as they only performed a very few nights, and did not create any great sensation. In Montana, the broad Irish characters of LANGRISHE, and the low comedy characters of Mrs. LANGRISHE, will be likely to prove more acceptable.

The grasshoppers are still very numerous, most of them on the wing, and a few of them, too many by far in fact, are on the vegetation in some places, nibbling away with characteristic industry. There are reports of late oats and barley being seriously injured by them in some localities, though the reports generally are that the wheat crop is very little injured. The price of oats now is $1 to $1 25; barley, $1 50; wheat, $2, per bushel; flour, $5 50 per hundred. So breadstuffs and grain are not high yet.

The weather is very warm just now, but pleasant notwithstanding. Within the past week there have been two soaking thunderstorms, in the night, a continuation of our unwontedly moist Summer. Fruit is backward, owing to the coldness of Spring and early Summer. Notwithstanding the fact that much of the apple crop is spoiled by the grasshoppers eating the leaves, apples are very low in price. Trade is yet dull, with very little prospect of improvement.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of War Ad Interim.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 29.

In spite of the painful impression which Gen. GRANT's accession to the War Office undoubtedly produced in the minds of many Republicans, the presence of that officer in that Department, is to-day one of the few grounds for hope and confidence in the present condition of affairs at Washington. The public begin to feel that Gen. GRANT stands as a faithful guardian of interests which are seriously threatened. The stand taken by him with reference to the subordinate military commanders, has proved that Congress did not mistake when it trusted the whole work of reconstruction to his hands. The powers of the War Department are safely managed while under his charge, and while other members of the Cabinet stand at the President's mercy, everybody feels—even Mr. JOHNSON himself, we suspect, now feels—that Gen. GRANT is to-day much too important a man to be managed or bustled into or out of office as an ordinary political Secretary may be.

A good deal of this improved state of confidence is of course due to the publication of Gen. GRANT's noble letter in opposition to the removal of SHERIDAN. But even more, we apprehend, is due to the singular refusal of the President to publish the previous letter on the removal of Mr. STANTON. It is now seen by all that Gen. GRANT is in decided opposition to the President's course, and that so far from his temporary acceptance of the War Department being occasioned by a sympathy with the President's movement, it was probably the result of an entire distrust of Mr. JOHNSON, and of a desire to save the office from falling into worse hands.

The refusal to publish Gen. GRANT's earlier letter is in fact daily acquiring new significance. The refusal is evidently caused by unwillingness to have the substance of the letter go before the people—not by the private character of the letter, for Gen. GRANT himself who has the best right to insist upon that does not urge it, and the President himself long since ceased to respect the seal of privacy when it has suited his interest or inclination to make any document public. The letter itself is evidently too damaging to the President to be permitted to reach the public if it can be withheld, and hence the stubborn refusal to answer the popular demand for its production.

Mr. JOHNSON's nature shows a singular mixture of cowardice and rashness. One day he is tempted by the unscrupulous advisers at his elbow to acts which shock the sense of propriety and honesty in all good men. The next day, when his passion cools, he is found cringing before the indignation roused by his high-handed course, and courting popular favor by measures which incline to a compromise. One day he blows hot; the next day he blows cold.

We need not now speak of what his abilities were at an earlier period of his history, nor of the chances which were offered him to achieve a substantial and a lasting reputation. That time has gone by. He has indulged his passions until they have mastered him. He has lost his self-control, and, now stimulated and now depressed among circumstances with which he no longer has the strength to grapple, he appears as an unscrupulous politician, too weak to accomplish his own ends, but too obstinate and too passionate to brook opposition. The interests of the country he has always on his lips, but never at his heart. Patriotism he uses as a catchword to round the sentences in his public documents, but what the word means he has long ago forgotten. The loyal people have no longer confidence in ANDREW JOHNSON; it would be well for him if no stronger words were needed to express the estimation in which he is held by all honest men.

Goaded to desperation, he seems now about to throw off all restraint. It is time for grave apprehensions; an expectant country, awaiting events, puts on a firm, steadfast front. That Gen. GRANT, standing high in authority, is imperturbably watching the course of affairs, is a cause for congratulation.

Gen. Grant's Interview with the President on Wednesday.

The Washington *Chronicle* of yesterday says:

"The protest from Gen. GRANT to the President, against the assignment of Gen. HANCOCK to the relief of Gen. SHERIDAN, resulted in an interview between the President and the General yesterday morning. The interview lasted for some time, during which, it is said, the President requested Gen. GRANT to withdraw his letter of protest, because it contains an intimation that the writer is unwilling to surrender the power delegated to him by the reconstruction acts to the President, and that he felt inclined, on that account, to refuse point-blank to issue the order. Gen. GRANT refused to withdraw the letter, when the President stated that it contained expressions which might be construed as insubordinate. Finally, the President made an explicit demand for the immediate issue of the order, stating that he was sorry that he felt compelled to ignore the protests, and that he did not consider the arguments contained in them against his assumption of power as convincing. Gen. GRANT accordingly sent the order to the War Department printer yesterday afternoon."

The Political Situation at Washington.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

That Mr. JOHNSON has contemplated serious trouble has been the firm conviction of Gen. GRANT and Mr. STANTON for many months. A dozen Senators can bear personal testimony to this. When STANTON was suspended, Mr. JOHNSON offered the place to GRANT for two reasons. If he accepted, the game was to make it appear that the President had the support and countenance of GRANT. If he declined, which was hoped, then a man ready and willing to do Mr. JOHNSON's bidding could be at once installed in STANTON's place. But GRANT has fought rebels before, and overmatched them before in strategy. So on this occasion he at once occupied the position, to prevent the enemy from gaining it, and, besides, filed such protests against the President's course as will, when the country sees them, strip the President bare of all seeming support from him. Seeing himself checkmated if these papers became known, Mr. JOHNSON tried his old game of suppression, but this, too, has failed, and Gen. GRANT is to-day the only man who has his hand upon the throat of this would-be national assassin, and who, by the aid of loyal men, will hold him back from his foul purposes.

For two weeks most have attributed the President's acts to spasmodic ebullitions of anger, but the belief that a settled plan of operations has been agreed upon is rapidly gaining strength. Its purposes are thought to be these: To defeat impeachment; to hold on through the present term; to organize a Johnson party that shall uphold him in all steps necessary to accomplish this, even if the employment of force should be found requisite. Not only have these threats of using force to protect the President been freely made in the Administration journals here, but the matter has been seriously talked over by those who know the secrets of the President's mind, so far as any know them. Said one of these men, in reply to a question by a friend of Mr. JOHNSON who had just arrived here, and asked: "What do you propose to gain by all these changes, and especially by changing the Cabinet?" "We are preparing for a contingency." "What contingency?" continued the questioner; "the President alone can't remove, nor can he get any temporary appointments confirmed; he is powerless."

"Suppose in certain contingencies it should become necessary to scatter Congress next Winter, the President must have the right kind of a Cabinet, and right men in place everywhere." And this from a man whose character and standing make it very significant.

The Approaching Louisiana Convention.

From the New-Orleans Republican, Aug. 24.

The people of Louisiana are about to assemble in convention to give organic form to the new definitions of truth, justice and human rights. And by the people of Louisiana is meant all men endowed by *nature* with the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. A body of men professing to call themselves the people of Louisiana have met before to give organic form to principles for the government of not only themselves but of thousands who were looked upon as *chattels* and *things* in the law-books of the day. But in a few weeks these *chattels* and these *things* will come up in their majesty from every parish in the State, will sit beside the men by whom they were held in slavery, and will give to "all men" "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" in the organic law of the State, definitions the mighty intellects of CALHOUN and TANEY never dreamed of. This Convention will, indeed, be a "lawful revolution," and woe be to him or them who dispute its authority.

But in electing delegates to this Convention let us bear in mind that the eye of the whole country is upon us. We are to send men to that body who are to make the fundamental laws of the State—who are to make great changes in all that has been done before, and who are to present to the people for ratification the result of their most careful deliberations. Great questions will come before the Convention for discussion, and let it not be said, as we have heard remarked of some Southern legislative bodies, that there is not a member of them who has the ability to frame a law or explain its provisions, if it should by accident pass. The fact that a large proportion of the Convention will be colored men will be no excuse for incompetency, for we have among our colored population men qualified to fill the most responsible positions in the country. But the danger is that these men will not be sent. They can, however, be elected to the Convention if we work from this day until the day of election with that end constantly in view.

Call for the Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held in the City of Syracuse on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, and Judge of Court of Appeals, to be supported at the ensuing November election.

The Republican Union Electors are invited to send from each Assembly District three delegates to represent them in said Convention; such delegates to be chosen at Conventions called by the respective Republican Union Assembly District organizations.

BEN FIELD,
JAMES TERWILLIGER,
CHAS. S. SPENCER,
W. H. GLEASON,
CHAS. W. GODARD,
HORATIO N. HOLT,
ANDREW BLEAKLEY,
W. H. McKINNEY,
ISAAC DAYTON,
MARTIN B. BROWN,
WALDO HUTCHINS,
AMOR J. WILLIAMSON,
H. D. ROBERTSON,
EZRA FARRINGTON,
J. H. KETCHAM,
JOHN LYON,
HAMILTON HARRIS,
JOHN F. WINSLOW,
ANDREW WILLIAMS,
E. A. MERRITT,
JOHN McDONALD,
FREDERICK JULIAN,
JAMES A. BELL,
CHAS. H. HOPKINS,
LUTHER H. CONKLIN,
FRANK HISCOCK,
S. G. HADLEY,
ISAAC L. ENDRESS,
A. B. CORNELL,
CHAS. G. FAIRMAN,
ALBERT H. KING,
WM. H. MERRILL,
I. M. SCHERMERHORN,
GEO. W. PALMER,

Republican Union State Committee.

August 29, 1867.

The State Convention.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 29.

The Republican State Committee, in its session at the Delavan House yesterday afternoon, resolved to issue its call for a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 25th of September. There was but one feeling among the members of the Committee. They report the utmost harmony and unanimity in their several districts. Confidence of success in the approaching campaign is universal. At the same time there is a determination to deserve victory by thorough organization and earnest work.

The prospects are that the canvass this Fall will be one of the most exciting and hotly contested that has occurred during many years. Certainly, no more important issues were ever presented to the people than those now pending. The whole future of our Government hangs upon the settlement of controversies which have arisen in reference to reorganization. The election this year must have a direct bearing upon the Presidential campaign of next year. Our opponents, reduced to the most desperate straits, will put forward herculean efforts to save the Democratic Party from final dissolution—which will become inevitable if it is defeated now. They must be met with corresponding vigor and determination. Let every loyal man resolve to do his whole duty, that New-York may speak with no doubtful voice to the Presidential traitor at Washington, and the still unsubdued rebels of the South.

With reference to candidates on the State ticket, much has been said in the way of gossip, but we apprehend there is very little defined feeling upon that subject. There will be no difficulty in securing good men as standard-bearers—men who will do honor to the party and give a proper representation to its principles. Who these shall be is of comparatively trifling consequence. The recent revelations in reference to canal management must give peculiar interest to the action of the Convention in the choice of candidates for canal officers. We presume that Commissioner ALBERGER will not be presented for renomination.

It is to be hoped that Republicans throughout the State will at once begin to take such movements as are necessary to secure the attendance of their best men as delegates to the Convention. The primary caucuses are the fountains of influence. These should be well attended. Let an organization be at once perfected in every election district. We are "enlisted for the war."

The Approaching Election in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *Press* closes an article upon the present political canvass in Pennsylvania as follows:

"We expect now, after the events of the past few days, to see a full vote polled in Pennsylvania. It is not easy, in a judicial election, to bring out the vote of the State, but we predict that 1867 will show a different result. The apathy and lethargy of a local election, based on local issues and to decide local questions, are gone. The nation is in peril; the old flag has been assailed. An enemy, more dangerous and treacherous than that which beleaguered Sumter, holds Washington, and if we mistake not, has fired the gun which will awaken from east to west, from north to south, the loyal people of the land. Slow to action, perhaps, and not easily excited, in time of danger the old Commonwealth has always stood by the flag, and we do not fear for her now. As the critical hour of the conflict draws near, we go into action bearing the colors of the nation, carrying with us the sympathy and prayers of the whole country, and on an issue stripped of all adventitious and sectional incidents. Could we ask for more? The candidates and the office sink out of sight when we remember that we are fighting over again the question of Gettysburgh, and that with us move the holy armies of our dead. It is WILLIAMS and SHARSWOOD no longer, but the nation. Did our ticket bear the names of SHERIDAN and JOHNSON, the issues between us could not be more antagonistic or more directly presented."

Ex-Gov. Graham, of North Carolina, on the Situation.

Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, in a letter to a resident of Van Buren, Ark., writes as follows respecting the political situation of the South:

"The situation of the States of the South, to which you allude, is indeed melancholy. We are realizing the truth of the declaration of Mr. FOX, that 'the most dangerous of all revolutions is a restoration.' The idea of distraining the States by military domination, into the adoption of Constitutions for local governments, with the right of suffrage extended to negroes, without any qualification except being of the male sex and over 21 years of age, and by the Howard amendment to the Constitution of the United States, at the same time disfranchising all men of experience and influence among us, is the most solemn farce that has been enacted in all history. It is to roll back the tide of civilization two centuries at least, and place the ballot in the hands of a constituency less qualified for the office of government than has ever before exercised it in any republican country. The Board of Registers of voters has just been announced here, and includes one negro to two white men generally throughout the State. When the whole series of steps in the process of "reconstruction," as it is called, shall have been fully contemplated, I think the people, wherever they constitute majorities, will find it to their interest to vote against Conventions for the objects in view, and bear with the reign of military government until another appeal can be made to public opinion at the North, and especially in the Northwest."

Participation in Anti-Reconstruction Meetings—Gen. Ord's Order.

Gen. ORD's order forbidding his subordinates to participate in political meetings in Mississippi and Arkansas, applied also in part to the State and municipal officers. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,
OFFICE OF CIVIL AFFAIRS,
VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 29, 1867.
[CIRCULAR.]

The United States Congress having provided by special law for the organization of State Governments and the basis of suffrage without regard to color, and having also provided for the removal of all officers who in any manner thwart or obstruct the execution of this law, and the duty of administering these laws in this Military District having devolved upon the undersigned, all State and municipal officers of whatever degree or kind are hereby notified that any attempts to render nugatory the action of Congress designed to promote the better government of the States lately engaged in the rebellion, by speeches or demonstrations at public meetings in opposition thereto, will be deemed good and sufficient cause for their summary removal from office. The same prohibitions in regard to speeches and demonstrations at public meetings will be strictly applied to all officers holding appointments from these headquarters, and existing orders prohibiting the interference of officers of the army in elections will be signally enforced in this District.

E. O. C. ORD,
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Commanding Fourth Military District.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—We have received from D. VAN NOSTRAND the second edition of Dr. PETER's *Notes on the Origin, Nature, Prevention and Treatment of Asiatic Cholera.* For want of a better word we still call cholera a disease. MAGENDIE used the term, but he was compelled to add, "it begins where other diseases end—in death." Perhaps we may be compelled to continue to call it and treat it as a disease, notwithstanding the fact that what we really want is an antidote. Strychnine kills. So does cholera. Both are poisons, but for one we have an antidote, while for the other none has yet been discovered. Indeed we have not yet learned what this mysterious slayer is. This problem, however, must be solved before we can hope to administer a remedy which will neutralize its effects upon the human system. We may rest assured the investigation will not cease among scientific men until the properties of the poison and the antidote have both been found. Much progress has already been made. Last year Prof. JULIUS MAR. KLOB, of Vienna, and Prof. OTTO WILHELM THOME, of Cologne, each unaware of the investigations of the other, published the results of certain microscopic examinations of the dejections of cholera patients. The works read like different parts of the same treatise. Both found and describe a cryptogamic organism of the lowest form, with a power to propagate itself with marvelous rapidity, which has heretofore been found nowhere else in nature. These results were placed before the Weimar Conference, and both gentlemen received the highest commendations of that body. We must not jump to conclusions too hastily. It is possible that they have found the peculiar organism which produces in the human system what we call cholera, but this remains to be proved. In another direction progress has been more marked. The method of prevention discovered by Dr. WILLIAM BUDD, of Bristol, Eng., in 1849, and announced by the same patient and persistent observer in 1854, is now accepted, both in Europe and America, as being no longer doubtful. While the cure remains hidden, the possibility of control and prevention is already proved. Still the investigation goes steadily forward. Many of the ablest men in both hemispheres have given themselves to it with a patient self-sacrifice and a heroic devotion truly admirable. BUDD, SIMON PELTENKOFER and fifty others have made it a special study. A poison that in fifty years destroyed nearly 50,000,000 human lives may well command the attention of the ablest and the study of the wisest of our race. In the monograph before us, Dr. PETERS has compiled a map of facts concerning cholera which cannot fail to interest the reader. What is known concerning the subject, as stated in the title-page, is grouped under appropriate heads and presented with considerable directness and simplicity of style. The conclusions of the most experienced physicians of Europe, as condensed by Dr. JOHN SIMON, are made the basis of the argument, which is sustained by facts drawn from all possible sources. The writer does not seem to have gone directly to fountain heads for information, but has culled it wherever it could be found bearing the impress of authenticity. The defect is a slight one. Notwithstanding this, the compendium is trustworthy and will be found valuable. As an aggregation of facts it is worthy of attention, and this gives the work its greatest merit. We have no faith in theories, however plausible or ingenious. They are for the most part cumbrous, and should be cleared out of the way of scientific investigation as so much intellectual rubbish. The man who has a theory has a hobby, with this difference between the two: he rides the hobby, while the theory rides him. The chapter on theories, therefore, is the weakest, though not the least interesting portion of the book. Concerning methods of cure little need be said. The best evidence that Cholera is not curable, in the present state of knowledge, is shown in the variety of prescriptions, over sixty in number, collated under the head of treatment, all of which are recommended by high authority. All the evidence goes to prove the correctness of the statement with which Dr. Peters closes his volume, namely, "Many cases recover under all kinds of treatment and under no treatment, and that many die under all varieties of treatment." Evidently, in dealing with cholera, we shall have the best results from the preventive method. This consists entirely in cleanliness and disinfection. Under existing laws quarantine is almost useless; for not only the sick, but the apparently well, if newly arrived from an infected place, may carry the infection in their intestines without discomfort. One person escaping from quarantine would prove nearly as bad as if none were detained. It should not, therefore, be entirely abandoned, but it must not be too fully trusted. Typographically this book, which we heartily recommend, is an exceedingly meritorious production. It is a modest, unpretending and valuable compendium of trustworthy and useful information, printed upon good type and admirably bound, creditable alike to author and publisher.

—Capt. CODMAN's neatly written and entertaining volume, entitled *Ten Months in Brazil*, (LEE & SHEPARD, Boston,) is a fresh proof of what such books as Mrs. HOWE's *Trip to Cuba* and Mr. TAYLOR's *Colorado* have already proved, namely, that it is not mere distance that lends their enchantment to descriptions of foreign travel. Brazil, though not yet our next door neighbor, is, in this age of steam, but a few doors off. Nevertheless, we know very little of it, and still less, according to Capt. CODMAN, than we think we do. South America is a continent as unknown to us as Asia. Perhaps it is a safe generalization to aver that South American States have little that is relatively important for the rest of the world; and at all events that little it is hard to get at. Certainly they do not themselves undertake the task of self-study. Still less do they aim to make themselves better known, as their meagre and trivial literature shows.

Brazil, however, to us of the United States, has attractive commercial aspects, and it is chiefly the curiosity attendant on commercial adventure which lets us know what we do of it. It presents, too, many problems analogous to our own upon the improvement of new countries, and in those wondrous studies of race and of personal liberty—studies just now all important to us. A queer sea-faring philosophy and philanthropy, common enough in such society as navigators, even of the better class, seems to have guided the observations of the author of *Ten Months in Brazil*. Jack, having hired negro wenches to put aboard his coal, and having watched blacks at work in the coffee-fields, or getting drunk on holidays, or shouting "so as to be heard a mile off," and having come home safe notwithstanding, fancies, somewhat hastily, that he understands the whole negro question. However, Capt. CODMAN's reports of what he has seen are obviously sincere, and always amusing. It need only be said, in criticism, that his belief in the incapacities of races and in an ethnologic fatalism which he professes after a Jack-tar sort of fashion, has been repeatedly falsified in various parts of the world, but nowhere as notably as at this moment in our Southern States.

But any American proposing either to emigrate to Brazil or to have business there, will do well to read Capt. CODMAN's book. It is wofully discouraging to emigration, albeit its tone and manner are humorous enough. The author sees obstructions to all Brazilian enterprise; finds Brazilian character worse than other South American character, which is saying a great deal; and tells us what is important to know—that it requires practical acquaintance with that character to push forward any enterprise to success. Still, the last twenty years show some internal improvements in and around the cities. Perhaps we might even pronounce the country to be in a transition state—if a population so sluggishly indifferent even to material prosperity be capable of transition. Even the emancipation of the slaves strikes Capt. CODMAN as a social lever too weak to pry up Brazil from her bed of indolence. However, he intimates that in Brazil the negro race will have a marked and marvelous future, since the country will be wholly Ethiopified, so to speak, or blackamoored, by the admixture of the African and Portuguese elements.

One thing more. If any recusant Southerners still yearn to renounce Anglo-Saxondom and the temperate zone in favor of Brazil and the torrid, they will be thoroughly cured of that fantasy by reading the *Ten Months*—a book, we assure them, which will not offend by "negrophilism." It deplores the downfall of Slavery for Sambo and Cuffee with a philosophy akin to CARLYLE's. It forbodes, with emancipation, a portentous "mixed" multitude, sprung from the amalgamation and "miscegenation" now going rapidly on, and it predicts that Brazil will retrograde to a semi-savage or wholly savage state. The habits of the whites, too, even in the blessed days of Slavery, (which, fortunately, continued through his ten months,) are disastrous to all commerce and enterprise. Hence, our author warns Southerners who may have "dreamt that they dwelt" in a new Brazilian home, with darkies by their side, and "the institution" in full blast, that this is all a delusion. A few, who carried plenty of money to Brazil, bought good lands and stocked them with slaves. But the moneyless, however skillful and industrious, find small favor with a population who eye every stranger with suspicion, and to whom energy is an innovation fatiguing to witness, and hostile to a bigoted Church-led conservatism.

There is plenty of anecdote and adventure in this book, and plenty of amusing or accurate description, as befits a volume of travels. The narratives of excursions on the two Brazilian railroads are specially graphic. But these things we have not here noted, being struck mainly with the novel view taken of Brazil present, and the more startling one of Brazil prospective. Such as these have not been the stories hitherto told us by travelers. To FLETCHER the country seemed *couleur de rose*. "Brazil steps backward," is the terse phrase which, on the other hand, formulates all this later voyager's philosophy, and furnishes the text for his illustrations. Steamboats and railroads were introduced by the Government, but are contemptuously neglected by the people, who cling to their coasters and mule-carriages! Let this fact stand as a representative one.

—One of the best of the many editions of DICKENS published in this country is TICKNOR & FIELDS' Library Edition, of which *The Pickwick Papers* and *David Copperfield* have been issued. In type and paper these volumes are all that could be desired, and the illustrations are admirably engraved and printed. The same house publish *Nicholas Nickleby* in the "Autograph" or "Charles Dickens Edition," with eight illustrations, and *Little Dorrit* in the "Diamond Edition," illustrated by SOL. EYTINGE, Jr. The Boston *Transcript* says that Mr. DICKENS is collecting for this popular and convenient edition several articles hitherto not brought together in any edition of his writings, either in England or America. The great novelist is a sort of partner with his Boston publisher in this Diamond enterprise, and takes a warm interest in its being made the most complete set of his works.

—The editions of DICKENS' works issued in various styles by PETERSON & BROS., Philadelphia, have the merits of convenience of size and legibility of type. They have just published *Dombey & Son* in three styles. The People's edition, one volume, 12mo., another in two volumes, 12mo., and a third in one volume, 8vo. All contain BROWNE's illustrations, rather poorly engraved.

—Messrs. KELLY & PIET, of Baltimore, have published a volume of poems by MARGARET G. PRESTON, called *Beechenbrook, a Rhyme of the War.* The poems display intense Southern feeling, and to this quality, rather than to their literary merit, is owing the large measure of popularity they enjoy in the South.

—The fourth edition of WILLIAM A. NORTON's excellent *Treatise on Astronomy* appears from the press of JOHN WILEY & SON, New-York. The work has been entirely remodeled, and many material improvements have been introduced, with the view of facilitating study and class instruction.

—HURD & HOUGHTON, of this City, publish *Oliver Twist* and *David Copperfield*, Globe Edition, with illustrations from designs by DARLEY and GILBERT. The same publishers have issued their beautiful Riverside edition of *Martin Chuzzlewit*, in two volumes, illustrated.

—WILLIAM RADDE, of this city, publishes a work by Prof. NEIDHARD, entitled *Diphtheria, as it prevailed in the United States from 1860 to 1866.* The volume contains an account of the nature of the disease, and a treatise on the homeopathic method of treatment.

—There is very little merit in *Renshawe*, by the author of *Mary Brandagee*, published by CARLETON & Co., and its chances of popularity are certainly not enhanced by the publisher's announcement that its author is the young lady who is *said* to have written *Nothing to Wear!*

—E. STEIGER, New-York, publishes a new and improved edition of AHN's *Rudiments of the German Language.* The lessons have been so simplified that any child who has learned to read English can understand them and use them to advantage.

—LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, publish the Globe edition of BULWER's novel, *The Last of the Barons.* The clear quality of the type of this edition, and the convenient size of the volume, commend it to the favor of railway travelers.

—*Good Stories*, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, is a republication of half a dozen popular stories in a convenient form for travelers. The selections are good, and the type is clear and readable.

—We have received from GEORGE P. PUTNAM & SON Dr. S. W. FRANCIS' sketches of *New-York Physicians*, reprinted from the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

—The latest importations of Messrs. SCRIBNER, WELFORD & Co. include the most recent English publications, among the more interesting of which are GOLDWIN SMITH's lectures on *Three English Statesmen*—PYM, PITT and CROMWELL; *The Family Pen*, or memorials of the TAYLORS of Ongar, of which one was the late Rev. ISAAC TAYLOR. The work, which is edited by the son of this distinguished writer, includes several of Dr. TAYLOR's later papers, with a number written by other members of the family. Among the miscellaneous works are the first in ROBERT CHAMBERS' series of favorite authors, SMOLLETT; several educational works, including two of the Clarendon Press series; LOUIS BLANC's *Letters on England*; *A Manual of Swimming*, (illustrated,) by CHARLES STEEDMAN, twelve years champion swimmer of England and Victoria; and *La Lyre Française*, by GUSTAVE MUSSON.

—*Kathrina; Her Life and Mine*, is the title of Timothy Titcomb's (Dr. J. G. HOLLAND's) new poem. It will be published in September by Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN.—Mr. J. F. BALLANTYNE, who succeeds V. B. DENSLOW as managing editor of the Chicago *Republican*, has been long connected with that journal, and is a gentleman of fine ability and extensive journalistic experience. There is no danger that the *Republican* will suffer at his hands.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

A Challenge to European Safe Manufacturers and Tests of Fireproof Safes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 16, 1867.

Some weeks since, before all the world was turned upside down by the anticipation of the Emperor's *fête* day, I wrote you the particulars of a curious offer which had been made by an American exhibitor to the rest of the community on the subject of safes. Mr. SILAS C. HERRING, the gentleman referred to, proposed to subject his fireproof safes to the test of fire, and kindly invited all the rest of the world to step smilingly up to the roast. Subsequently he offered to subject his burglar-proof safe (secured by YALE's patent combination lock) to a test by experts in comparison with any safe in the Exposition. The latter offer was accepted so far back as June last, but the preliminary arrangements and necessary diversions occasioned by the duties of the EXPOSITION have postponed the final settlement of the matter until now. As the trial may take place even before this letter leaves Paris, and the matter is one of interest to the readers of the TIMES, I shall make no excuse for briefly going over the ground once more. Mr. SAMUEL CHATWOOD, of Bolton, England, is the gentleman who gallantly accepts Mr. HERRING's challenge. He is, of course, an exhibitor of safes; and it is conceded, I think, that the articles of his manufacture are at all events among the very best in the building. During the early period of the negotiations Mr. CHATWOOD's conditions were found to be a little superfluous, but Mr. HERRING has since yielded to them, and the terms of the contest are as follows: 1. That the trials shall be entirely conducted by a committee of five engineers, two English, two American, and a fifth appointed by the four—the latter to be a French engineer; the decision of the majority to be final on all points. 2. That the safes intended for trial be delivered into the hands of the Committee with full working drawings showing all the details, sections, &c. 3. That the Committee be at liberty to employ such means as they may think best to enable them to form a correct judgment. 4. That the Committee shall state which of the two safes is the best in the quality of the materials used, in the capability of resisting drilling instruments, gunpowder, steel wedges, crowbars, steel screws, or any other kind of burglars' appliances. 5. That the stake of 15,000 francs ($3,000 in gold) be handed over to M. LE PLAY, the President of the Imperial Commission of the Exposition, and held by him until the decision of the Committee shall be published, when he shall pay the same to the person whose safe is declared by the Committee to be the best in its capability of resisting burglars' appliances of any kind; and after paying the expenses incurred in the trial, the balance shall be paid in equal proportions to the charities of London, Paris and Washington, which charities shall be nominated by the winner.

The above conditions have now been complied with; the money posted up, and the day appointed—about a dozen times. I hope before closing this letter to send you the result. The Committee is composed of the following gentlemen: On the part of Mr. CHATWOOD—ROBERT MALLETT, Esq., Civil Engineer, of London, and ROBERT F. FAIRLIE, Esq., Engineer, also of London; on the part of SILAS C. HERRING—JOSEPH E. HOLMES, Civil Engineer, of New-York, and THOMAS R. PICKERING, Mechanician, also of New-York. The fifth engineer has not been appointed, although M. TRESCA, a member of the Imperial Commission, has been mentioned as the gentleman who is likely to be the choice of both parties. Before leaving the matter it may be well to say that the Herring Safe used in the trial belongs to the third class, and is not at all the bankers' safe, such as is used universally in America. Of the latter sort there was but one forwarded to France, and this was so much injured in transit that it was not deemed prudent to bring it from Havre. The Chatwood Safe is one of the best of their make. Mr. HERRING proposes to make his way into it from the outside, and to penetrate to its most secret recesses. With his own safe he does not insist on this. He leaves the outer doors open, and allows the experts to operate at once upon the inside chest. The conditions are certainly liberal, and display confidence. That Mr. HERRING is in no way alarmed is proved by the fact that he has tried his best to secure an additional contest with another English iexhibitor, Mr. J. M. HART. The gentleman was very courageous at first, but has gradually subsided, and now positively refuses to be stirred up by any kind of long pole. Under the circumstances Mr. HERRING amuses himself by sending challenges to every conceivable fabricant of this article. He is the *Sir Lucius O'Trigger* of the safe business, and 'pon my soul, Sir, I believe he will burn up the whole lot before he gets through with his cartels. But it may be noted as curious that other manufacturers avoid him on the subject of fire, taking it for granted, it would seem, that he possesses an unquestionable superiority in that kind of security. A Frenchman recently baked his safe for eight hours. The books and papers, when they came out, looked yellow and bilious, and had evidently suffered from the climate. Him has HERRING marked for his own. He wants to burn up the Frenchman, safe and all. He affirms that after sixteen hours of the most intense heat a document will step out of a Herring safe with the dew on its feet, a nosegay in its button-hole, and gentle breeze playing though its lovely hair. May the best man win, is again the wish of your correspondent.

An indescribable lull has taken place in everything relating to the Exposition. Mr. Smith is at Cherbourg, Mr. Jones is at Dieppe, Mr. Brown is in Switzerland, and Mr. Robinson at Pau. You can't find a Commissioner if you look for him—which no one thinks of doing. The exhibitors in the American department snort heavily anent your correspondent, for speaking the truth about them, but greatly to the latter's disappointment. The indignation meeting has been abandoned. It would have been so nice to have had an indignation meeting all to one's own self! As it is there is nothing but the lift. The lift conveys you to the roof and solitude. On the roof and with solitude it is possible to discuss Bière de Bohême and other lofty philantrophia, and there await coming events. C. B. S.

A Geologist's Impressions of the Constitutional Convention.

The editor of the *American Journal of Mining* was recently detained in Albany, having missed a train, and thus writes in a letter narrating how he passed the weary hours:

> We proceeded to the Capitol to look at the Constitutional Convention—a collection of fossils recently gathered by the Legislature at considerable expense, and likely to be on exhibition for a long while to come. As we entered, the Pterodactylus had the floor, and was soaring into antediluvian eloquence on the subject of a canal to afford an outlet for the cretaceous basins of the West. He was followed by a Palæotrochis major, who called for the previous question. The Megalosaurus in the chair said he didn't exactly know what it was, as it hadn't been reduced to writing, but it was finally discovered to be a little suggestion for the protection of small organizations, offered by a Protozoon from near Potsdam. He wanted to protect these small organizations against consolidation, from which much mischief ensues. Deposits in banks were said to be often entirely lost by this process. At this an Ammonite uncurled himself out of an arm-chair, and called for his eyes and nose. A number of active little Rhizopods were running about on errands; but no one attended to him; and in a moment he withdrew his cali and rolled himself up again, as blind as ever. Presently there was a vote, and everybody, from the Mastodon to the Sigillata, stood up to be counted. The bivalves made a good deal of noise, and some of the Tertiary fossils got into groups, or ran about so that it was hard to count them. We noticed a venerable but lively mollusk (Grelins unicus) who took great interest in the proceedings. The mollusks were once a very respectable family; they manufactured pearl in the day; but they are troubled, especially in warm seasons, with softening of the brain.
>
> It is a peculiarity of fossils that they require about a million years to produce any visible results; and, as we had not so much time to spare, we left the curious assemblage, and soon found ourselves on the way to Saratoga. R. W. R.

Address of the Pennsylvania Union Republican State Central Committee.

The Union Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania have issued another address to the people of that State, in which they review the principal occurrences since the last State campaign. The address concludes as follows:

> Complete your county and township organizations without delay. With this thoroughly done, victory is sure; without it there is danger. Revive at once everywhere the Loyal Leagues and associations, which proved of such vast service during the war. Let every patriotic man feel that he has something to do in the good work, and proceed forthwith to do it with all his might. Exclude all side issues, local quarrels and personal aspirations, and labor only for the public good. Be not deceived by the stale clamor about negro equality and negro suffrage. These worn-out hobbies were supposed to have been ridden to death at our last two annual elections, when, as now, they were declared by our enemies to be the great issues of the contest. They are now raised up and brought upon the track again, mounted by the same riders, and destined to the same ignoble end. Be not discouraged by the vain boasting of our adversaries. They have been ingloriously defeated in every contest for years, and cannot now prevail against us. The loyal and patriotic people of the State have heretofore nobly sustained us, and the cause of the country, under the heavy pressure and discouragement of drafts, taxation, bereavement and carnage; and when nothing but an abiding faith in an overruling Providence, and in the justice of our cause, enabled us to see the end. Surely there can be no faltering now, when the goal is almost reached, and when one more united rally for our principles and our flag will enable us to secure the ripe fruits of the late dreadful civil war, and to garner them safely for ourselves and our children. We stand over the ruins of a gigantic rebellion, the most formidable enemy ever encountered by republican institutions. We stand close by the graves of three hundred thousand of our noblest men, who counted their lives well spent when offered freely for Liberty and Union. In the presence of their speechless but eloquent dust; in the presence of the doubting and sneering enemies of free government, at home and abroad; in full view of the oppressed millions, who from beneath crushing despotisms watched our flag, with tears and hopes and prayers, throughout the four long years of bloody conflict; before the rapidly-coming millions of the future; before a God of justice, and in the name of all that makes faithfulness to him, and honor among men, we stand pledged to secure and maintain forever the principles for which our brothers died.
>
> By order of the committee,
>
> F. JORDAN, Chairman.

The Tennessee State Guard—Order for Its Continuance.

The following is the order delaying the mustering out of the Tennessee State Guard:

> HEADQUARTERS TENNESSEE STATE GUARDS,
> NASHVILLE, Aug. 26, 1867.
>
> The General commanding has hoped that the citizens of Tennessee would so demean themselves that the State troops would no longer be necessary for the protection of loyal citizens, and accordingly had ordered the muster out of the greater portion of the forces. But reliable information having reached these headquarters that the disloyal citizens, or outlaws, backed up by the aforesaid disloyal citizens, at or near Franklin, Hartsville, Gallatin, Jackson and many other portions of Middle and Western Tennessee, have been threatening and in many instances have used violence to drive loyal and law-obedient citizens from their homes, forbearance in such cases is no longer a virtue, and there will be no more State troops disbanded, but instead they will be stationed in the rebellious localities until the disloyal citizens or outlaws are dealt with for their rebellious and seditious conduct, and the parties who have been threatened or driven away are advised to at once enter suit before some civil tribunal for the wrongs and grievances done them by those rebels, outlaws or disloyal citizens. And the commanding officer of the Tennessee State Guards, at any or all those places, will aid and assist with all the forces under their command, if necessary, the civil officers in arresting and bringing to trial all such offenders, and will guard prisoners that may be committed to jail, that they may not be turned out or allowed to escape through the negligence of the jailors. The Tennessee State Guards will only be kept so long as disloyal citizens or rebel outlaws make it necessary for the protection of all loyal citizens. It was the intention of the General Commanding to dispense with the most of the State Guards, so as to reduce the expenses of the State, but so long as it may be necessary the troops will be kept and disloyal taxpayers will help to bear the burden.
>
> By command of Brig.-Gen. JOS. A. COOPER.
>
> B. GAMBLE, Lieut. and A. D. C.

Serious Illness of Gov. Helm.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat, Aug. 25.

We regret to learn that Hon. JOHN L. HELM, Governor-elect, is suffering from serious illness of a nervous character, at his residence, near Elizabethtown. It is thought by his physicians that his disease is of such a character that it will be impossible for him to be present at Frankfort on the day of inauguration, Tuesday, Sept. 3. In that event, we presume, the oath of office will have to be administered at his home. In 1851, upon the occasion of the inauguration of Gov. POWELL, that distinguished gentleman was so unwell that it was thought scarcely possible for him to appear. Yet he did so, though feeble, emaciated, and upon crutches. We hope the Governor-elect may be equally fortunate.

Ravages of the Caterpillar on James Island.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* of the 26th inst. says:

> "From an entirely reliable source we learn that the ravages of the caterpillar on James Island are terrific. Not less than one-half of the leaves of the cotton have been consumed by the destroyer, and it is estimated that in the course of a week the fields on that Island will have been entirely swept. It does not follow, however, that the whole crop will be lost, as much of the cotton is nearly matured, and all of it is well fruited. We can but hope for the best and await the result."

DROUTH.—The western part of the State is suffering severely from a drouth. Upon this subject the Lyons *Republican* says:

> "It is now nearly a month since we had more than a sprinkle of rain. All around us, in Seneca and Cayuga Counties, and in Monroe County, there have been frequent and copious showers. Last Sunday night, for instance, south and west of us, there must have been a hard rain, but here only a small shower. Unless rain comes soon, our corn and potato crops will be materially damaged. Already the potato tops hereabout are drying up for want of moisture; corn begins to wilt, and the blossomed buckwheat looks poorly. In the gardens cucumbers are already killed, unless they have been watered frequently—and so of the squashes; and tomatoes and cabbage are suffering."

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

A letter from Little Rock, Ark., says, that up to the 20th inst. 2,032 persons had registered in that township, of which 741 were white and 1,291 colored. It is predicted that about 4,000 voters will be registered in Pulaski County, and that the Radical majority will be at least 2,000. The letter adds: "The colored men will stand by their Republican friends, although the Conservatives are striving to defeat us, and they are well organized. They hope, by registering as many of their adherents as possible, and keeping the negroes from the polls, to defeat the calling of a State Convention. The Radicals, however, are confident of achieving a victory, although the opposition continue to control all the important offices in the State, the influence of which they know so well how to wield."

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* of the 24th inst. says: "For two months or more, as we learn, a draft for $1,000 in gold, contributed to the poor of his district by Dr. J. MARION SIMS, a native of Lancaster, but now residing in Paris, has been lying uncalled for in the Executive office, notwithstanding that the Governor has addressed not less than three communications to prominent citizens of that district. This would seem to be a verification of the old adage, that 'what is every one's business is no one's business.'"

The colored people of Mississippi are preparing for vigorous political action, and will, with a few individual exceptions, vote for the Republican Party. Rev. JAMES LYNCH, formerly editor of the *Christian Recorder*, Philadelphia, now a Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is holding Republican mass meetings in various counties in the State. Hundreds, and in many instances thousands, attend.

There is to be a mass meeting at Belton, Anderson District, S. C., on the 30th instant, at which Gov. ORR (if not prevented by official duties) is to be present. Political interest in the upper part of the State is deepening every day, and meetings are being held every week, which are addressed by white and colored citizens.

Hon. JAMES ALCORN, United States Senator-elect, and one of the ablest advocates of Congressional reconstruction in Mississippi, proposes to address the people of that State, on the duties of the hour, in a series of public meetings to be held during the present month.

GENERAL ITEMS.

There will be held in Trenton, N. J., on the 30th September next, a grand State celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Sons of Temperance in North America. Members of the Grand, National and Subordinate Divisions, comprising fifty-six organizations from different sections of the State will be present, and Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, and Hon. JOHN HILL, of New-Jersey, have promised to speak. The day will also be celebrated in other States, and throughout the Canadas and Nova Scotia.

A dispatch from Fond du Lac, Wis., 23d inst., says: "This whole region is suffering terribly for rain. Everything is as dry as tinder. We have some reports from our unfortunate sister city of Oshkosh. We hear of three fires there yesterday, all resulting from sparks. The railroad water-tank, a lumber-yard and three dwelling-houses are reported to be consumed. Our own citizens are exercising great care to prevent similar disasters."

From the Salt Lake (Utah) *Deseret News* of the 7th we learn that the grasshoppers have appeared in the great Salt Lake Valley, destroying vegetation and doing incalculable damage. Flying apparently without aim, but driven with the wind, in a calm they sink down in myriads, and settling on green and inviting lots, make desolation visible in a day or two.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Central Committee decided, on the 26th, that it was expedient to hold a Convention for the nomination of State officers this year as usual, and the Convention will meet in Worcester, Oct. 1. The leaders count upon a considerable relative increase in their vote, growing out of the agitation of the license question.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Storm in Brooklyn.

One of those severe rain-storms which, about two months ago, deluged nearly the entire Twelfth and Eighth Wards of Brooklyn, generated a torrent which swept with irresistible force along the horse railroad in Hamilton-avenue, and through a culvert which has been fixed near Fifteenth or Sixteenth streets to carry off the surplus waters into the bay. This culvert, which has to receive, and is supposed to carry off, all the water shed from the slopes which pour their accumulated drainings through Seventeenth, Sixteenth, Middle and Fifteenth streets, is utterly insufficient for the work it is supposed to do. There are only two oval-shaped conduits, each about eighteen inches in its longest diameter, and perhaps twelve or fourteen the other way. The two columns of water these miniature aqueducts are able to discharge are not equal to one-half the amount poured toward them during such a storm as that of yesterday. Of course the natural result has followed. Two months or so ago, a sudden and violent storm swept away much of the mason work at this culvert place, and tore away the embankment on which the rail track is laid, so that the cars could not run until some repairs were made. These repairs were not then ordered or attempted at all by higher powers of the Company, but certain ones of their employes took the curb-stones and the flags of the avenue at that spot, and laid up a temporary wall therewith. This was done simply out of regard for their own necks, for no driver nor conductor could tell how soon his car might topple over into the adjoining marsh, and break his own neck, to say nothing of those of his passengers. As these flag-stones belonged to the city and not to the Railroad Company, the latter corporation were in due time notified thereof, and about four or five days ago they threw into the gaping chasm a few wheelbarrow or cartloads of dirt, by way of an indication that sometime or another they proposed to make the proper repairs. The emphatic storm of yesterday afternoon, within a few minutes after its commencement, had swept every ounce of the lately-contributed half-dozen cartloads into the bay, and the rail-track was left in so unsafe a state that every car that crossed the gap was for a time carefully piloted over by the men in charge, who were well aware that without the greatest care their cars would inevitably be upset. It has happened more than once since the first cutting away by the rain, of the embankment, that the conductor and driver of every passing car have detached their horses and called on the men passengers to assist them in running the car safely across this dangerous place. At such times human skill was needed at every inch to put the vehicle with its human freight safely over, and the slower intelligence of horses could not be trusted.

What makes the penny-saving recklessness of the railroad managers in this case the more unbearable is the fact, that the break in the road is at a point where not only patrons of the Hamilton-avenue line, but every passenger by the Greenwood and Court-street route is inconvenienced by their culpable negligence. In the very midst of the pouring torrent of yesterday it was found necessary to send a squad of men, with pick and spade and other tools, to try and keep the track propped up for the time, in order that passengers might not be compelled to leave the cars, and walk home in the deluge.

It is hoped that the cessation of the down-pour will see on the spot a large and ample force of artisans, directed by some competent superintendent, and acting under instructions, to do the work at once, and to accomplish it thoroughly and well. The culvert underrunning the rail track at this point should be not less than five feet in diameter, in the clear, in every direction.

If something like this is not done, we shall one day have a car-load of passengers tipped over the embankment, and a list of broken necks, heads and legs, for which the Railway Company will be mulcted in damages to an amount which will entail on them a disbursement of $1,000 for every single dollar, which, if properly expended now, would certainly prevent such a lamentable catastrophe. Much as we should regret such a sad disaster, it would not be from pity for the railway authorities; on the contrary, every dollar rightfully extracted from their pockets would go far to mitigate our grief.

NEW YORK INSTITUTE FOR DEAF MUTES.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Institution—Convention of the Empire State Deaf Mute Association—Presentation to the Retiring Principal.

The Empire State Deaf Mute Association held their Second Biennial Convention at the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Washington Heights, on Wednesday. Mr. JOHN WITSCHIEF, President of the Association, occupied the chair. Among those present were Mr. LAURENT CLERC, a deaf mute, 82 years of age, who left Paris over fifty years ago, in company with Dr. GALLUDET; JOB TURNER, President of the Deaf Mute Institute of Staunton, Va., and THOMAS BROWN, Ex-President of the Deaf and Dumb Association of New England. The attendance numbered over 600; included in the audience were Rev. THOMAS GALLUDET, Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, Mr. WM. NIBLO and Mr. OLIVER S. STRONG, Directors of the Institute.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. M. D. BARTLETT, Chairman of the Business Committee announced the programme to be observed at the Convention, and introduced to the audience, the President, Mr. JNO. WITSCHIEF; after which prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. CLERC of Philadelphia.

Mr. WITSCHIEF in coming forward said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I greet you all. Truly this is a large gathering of persons bereft of hearing. I have seen gatherings far greater than the one now before me, but the persons therein were blessed with the valuable and important sense which we are not allowed to enjoy. Hearing persons are everywhere met by hundreds and thousands, but deaf mutes are proportionately few in number and so scattered over the land that it is not a common sight to see them together in a number exceeding at most fifty. Hence, on this occasion, the spectacle presented by such an assemblage of deaf mutes from all parts of this State and the neighboring States cannot fail to strike us—more especially the hearing guests present—as imposing and impressive. We are here to attend the second biennial convention of the Empire State Association of Deaf Mutes, and also to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of this school, and witness the presentation of plate to its retiring principal.

I shall give you a brief history of the Association, at the suggestion of our excellent friend Dr. GALLAUDET, Rector of St. Ann's Church—a church for deaf mutes in this City. After his consultation with Mr. JOHN CARLIN, the well-known mute, on the subject, the mute residents of the City appointed a committee of seven to make suitable arrangements for the organization of the new Association, and prepare a constitution therefor. A general convention of mutes took place at Syracuse in August, 1865, and after the constitution was considered and passed, the officers were elected as follows: JOHN W. CHANDLER, President; JOHN WITSCHIEF, Vice-President; H. C. RIDER, Secretary; CODDEBECK, Treasurer, and Messrs. BARTLETT, FABER and JONES, Managers.

The new President, Mr. CHANDLER, however, did not enjoy his full term of office, as he died in March, 1866—only seven months after his election. Though young in years, he was a man of mature judgment and indomitable energy, a gentleman in his manners and intercourse with his fellow-beings, and a friend to all. His unexpected death deprived the Association of an officer whose deep interest in its welfare augured it success and prosperity; but his characteristic qualities will, it is hoped, always stimulate the ambition of its future presidents to emulate him in fulfilling the expectations of the Association.

An oration was then delivered by Mr. W. W. ANGUS, a graduate of the Institution, and at present an instructor in the Deaf Mute Institute at Indianapolis, Ind. Dr. ISAAC LEWIS PEET stood near the orator and read the address aloud for the benefit of those who could hear, while the orator expressed it in the sign-language of mutes.

In the course of his oration Mr. ANGUS said that the pupils of the Institution aspired to make what they had and were, not the end of their efforts, but the stepping-stones to the higher and better. They wished to share in the world's progress and do the work allotted to them by nature. They might not be able to perform what the world calls great actions and astonish nations, still, in a smaller sphere, they had duties no less real and essential to attend to. The speaker then alluded to the earlier period of the Institution and the manifold benefits that had flowed from it, and considered that the occasion marked an epoch in man's elevation and development. He concluded by paying a fitting tribute to Dr. PEET, the retiring Principal, for his zeal and earnest efforts in behalf of deaf mutes. The oration was received with hearty applause.

Mr. OLIVER S. STRONG, a Director, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, next addressed the audience. He extended a hearty welcome to those present, and spoke of the name of the Association as one highly befitting and deserving.

Mr. STRONG was followed by Mr. LAURENT CLERC, who made a few remarks relating to the system observed at the Institute, and spoke in high terms of the able address of the orator of the occasion.

Mr. I. L. PEET said that so far as deaf mutes were concerned he was as old in the field as his father, although in years he was much younger. He was born in Hartford at about the time the education of deaf mutes commenced; hence his mind began to expand at the same time as did the minds of the older pupils before him. He explained one or two leading principles of the sign language, and showed the readiness with which the spoken and written language could be translated and understood by the mutes.

At this point of the proceedings the audience adjourned to a lower apartment of the building, and partook of a substantial repast.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3:30 o'clock. A set of silver plate, consisting of a silver pitcher and two goblets, was then uncovered and presented by Mr. WITSCHIEF to Dr. H. P. PEET, the retiring Principal.

Mr. WITSCHIEF desired the recipient to accept the plate as a gift from the former and present pupils of the New-York Institution, and graduates of several other institutions, in testimony of their high appreciation of his devotion to the instruction of deaf mutes and of their gratitude for the benefits of education which he had bestowed upon them. He spoke of the thirty years of labor of Dr. PEET in their behalf, also the zeal and energy with which he had carried on his effort to promote their intellectual and moral welfare. While the pupils regretted the retirement of Mr. PEET from the high position he had so long and faithfully held, they were rejoiced to know that his son, ISAAC LEWIS PEET, had been chosen to succeed him, and had no doubt he would prove equally as useful and efficient a principal as his father had been.

Mr. PEET, on receiving the gift, said:

MR. PRESIDENT: With emotions too deep for utterance I accept the testimonial which you have so gracefully and kindly presented to me. It shall ever be cherished as one of my most precious possessions, and as such be transmitted to my descendants. The sight of it will ever awaken pleasant feelings, reminding me of this, one of the happiest days of my life—the crowning day of more than forty-five years of zealous labor in behalf of the deaf and dumb. Retiring now to seek that repose grateful after long labor, necessary at my advanced age, this memorial will be to me a proof that I have not lived and labored in vain; that the deaf and dumb, in whose service all the best years of my life have been spent, have minds and hearts capable of the highest cultivation, as is testified by their warm gratitude to their teachers and their graceful mode of showing their gratitude. I see around me many of those who, in years past, rejoiced my heart, and rewarded my labor by their good conduct and diligence in study—tokens of the usefulness and respectability to which they have since attained. That many others whose promise of usefulness was bright have gone over the dark river of death is a saddening and yet chastening reflection. It teaches us the importance of timely preparation for that great change that must come to all. God's ways are not as our ways, and the summons may come when we least look for it. That you, my friends, may all be useful and respected in this life and prepared for the better life to come, shall ever be my earnest prayer. I shall see but few of you again in this life, but I hope, while I am spared, to hear of your welfare. And surely there is not one of you who will not strive to attain and make sure the hope of that meeting to which we reverently looked forward, in that better land to which our loved ones are gone, where there shall be no more parting nor sorrow, and where the long sealed ears of the deaf shall open to the eternal songs of the redeemed.

Appropriate remarks were next made by LAURENT CLERC, JOHN CARLIN, Mr. BROWN, JOB TURNER and others.

The Press having been called for, Dr. WILDER, of the *Evening Post*, ascended the platform, and made a speech which was received by the audience with frequent demonstrations of approval.

The Convention then adjourned. Yesterday the Convention reassembled, but the business transacted was almost entirely of a routine character. At a late hour an adjournment took place *sine die.*

THE ROYAL INSURANCE BOND ROBBERY.

The Testimony of Mrs. Griffin Continued—Belligerent Passage Between Counsel.

The examination in the case of DAN NOBLE, one of the parties said to be implicated in the Royal Insurance Bond robbery, was resumed before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs yesterday, at 11 A. M.

Mrs. Griffin's examination was resumed as follows: I saw a bag carried on Mrs. Noble's person; she showed it me; it was square and dark-colored; it was carried inside of her hoops; I had my hand on it; it seemed to contain a quantity of papers; I saw this about the middle of the day in the room which Mrs. Noble uses for sitting-room and bedroom; when she first showed the bag to me she was standing; she raised the dress and spoke about what she had there; Mr. Noble was not present; the three visits to Noble's house that I have mentioned were the only ones I made while my husband was in Canada; I went back to Canada and remained there till my husband was released; we left Canada together the next day and went, I think, straight to Elmira, where we stopped at the Hathaway House; I think we were registered there as Mr. and Mrs. Griffin; I remained a few days, then left for my father's in Massachusetts, leaving my husband in Elmira; while at Elmira I think I saw Mr. Noble but do not exactly remember whether I did or not; in about a fortnight I returned to the Hathaway House at Elmira; I think that when I arrived there I found that my husband was at Binghamton; I think I found my husband in Binghamton; a week or so afterward we went back to Elmira, and remained from Saturday to Monday or Tuesday morning; I think we went directly to Noble's house and staid there; Mr. and Mrs. Noble and children were at the house, and a woman named Maggie De Witt; I had seen Maggie twice previously at Noble's house in New-York; I saw a person who was said to be her husband; I was not present at Elmira at this time at any consultations between Noble and my husband; I have seen them retire to converse together; I left Elmira with my husband; we returned to Binghamton, remaining there three or four weeks; my husband made occasional trips to Elmira; I went from Binghamton with my husband to Elmira; we staid this time at the Hathaway House; I did not see Mr. Noble; we were there a day or two; I left my husband there and went to my father's; I remained at my father's a week, then returned to Elmira; stopped at the hotel, and went to Noble's house to inquire for my husband, as he had told me to; there I saw Mrs. Noble; Mr. Noble was sent for, but would not come; I ascertained from Mrs. Noble that my husband was at Danville, N. Y.; I went to Danville and found my husband there; I think I remained there, at the American Hotel, about six weeks; there my husband went by the name of Williams; his name is James Williams Griffin; thence went to St. Catharines, C. W.; he went a day or two before me; an officer came from Elmira in company with Dr. Purdy to assist my husband; Dr. Purdy came and told my husband that the officer wanted to arrest him, but he had told him he could make more money another way; my husband gave Dr. Purdy $100; Dr. Purdy did not want my husband to see the officer; my husband said he had not any more money, but he expected to get some more from Dan Noble, and would see him in Elmira Wednesday or Thursday; my husband left the same day for St. Catharines; since then St. Catharines has been our home; about five weeks ago I went to Elmira; my husband had sent five or six of those bonds to Noble for sale, by Charles Baker; Noble had kept one of those bonds; he sent back all but one; I bore a message from my husband to Noble; I staid at Noble's house from Saturday till Monday morning; I told Noble my husband had sent me about that bond which he kept concerning Dr. Purdy's affair; Noble said he was glad I had come on that business; that he thought it was a "skin," and had told Dr. Purdy he would not pay him till he heard from or saw my husband; I said to him: "You know, Mr. Noble, that you told my husband that there was $60,000 of that stuff that you could not account for;" he said he knew there was, but he thought he had satisfied him before he left concerning that; he said he always intended to do right by him to a ten-cent piece, but the other one he did not care about, as he had never spoken to him but a few times before this thing occurred; I told him my husband was not satisfied, and wished to see him; he said he would go to Canada the week after next, if possible; he said the bond that he had kept was not by him then, but he would send or bring it himself; he told me to tell my husband to keep quiet, and he could go where he pleased in a short time; he said he had heard what my husband was going to do with him, and he might do what he pleased now, he was prepared for him; the rest that passed between us was in my own house, and I don't wish to speak of it; at Nobles' house I was generally spoken of as "the square woman;" Noble said Dr. Purdy had asked for $500 to give the officer for not arresting my husband, and Noble said he kept the bond to pay him, but would not pay him until he had heard from or seen my husband; I do not know whether my husband went to Elmira after we reached St. Catharines; he has left me a day at a time without saying where he was going; I never saw Mr. Noble since till I saw him yesterday; I have written a number of letters at my husband's dictation to Noble's house; my name, I think, was signed; these letters were generally addressed to John Tierney; some were addressed to Elmira, and some to New-York; the latter on the inside were addressed to No. 119 Mercer-street; Noble's style of living at Elmira was very good; he lived in a nice white house very expensively furnished; he had three horses, buggies, a piece of land that he had bought recently; the horses were fast horses; one was called *Lady Litchfield*, he told me, and was a fast trotter; his harness was rich; the dress of his family was very elegant indeed; I fix the date of my last visit to New-York by something that occurred at the time, viz: Mr. Tierney's saying that he had taken back a certain amount of money to the Royal Insurance Company; on the occasion of the first visit to Elmira a hotel took fire; on the occasion of the second visit a house on the other side of the house took fire; Noble said he would have to see to me; that it was very strange that the houses all took fire when I came; that they would be all fixed if his house took fire, and he laughed;

Cross-examined—Mr. Griffin is now in St. Catharines; he has a club-room where gentlemen meet evenings; I don't know that it has any name; it is in a building in the centre of the town; part of the building is occupied as a grocery; I don't know whether he keeps a gambling house; his name is not up; he goes by the name of Williams; I presume the officers know he is a self-acknowledged thief; I do not know whether he pays the police to conceal his identity; I own a house in St. Catharines; I've owned it three or four weeks; I do not know how much was paid for it; my husband paid for it; I think something over $2,000; I have had a bank account in St. Catharines; I do not remember the name of the bank; I had about $3,000 in the bank; I deposited it; I do not know when; I got the money from my husband; I drew out most of it to pay for the house; since I have been in St. Catharines I do not think he has given me any considerable amount; I had $900 in gold of his in my hands four or five weeks ago, and gave it to a man named Charley Baker, in Buffalo, who was working for my husband; I also had $300 in silver; Baker gave me the money and I gave it back to him to carry for me; I last saw Baker at Mr. Creman's house in this City; I first saw him at Danville, when he said Noble had sent him; at Buffalo he met me at the depot; I did not expect to meet him.

At this point, a fierce passage-at-words occurred between the counsel.

Mr. LAROCQUE, counsel for the Insurance Company, pronounced Mr. JOHN GRAHAM's method of conducting the cross-examination improper.

Mr. GRAHAM—It is false!

Mr. LAROCQUE—You're a blackguard.

Mr. GRAHAM—Contemptible rascal.

Mr. GRAHAM stated that the day before Mr. LAROCQUE, in a "most impertinent and coxcombical manner," had said he would ask questions in his own way, when requested to ask certain questions by the reporters.

Mr. LAROCQUE explained that the questions he was called on to ask would have been improper.

Mr. GRAHAM said he was ready to back up his words. No one but a coward or a poltroon insulted in court. He did not want any trouble in court or out of court, but he was always ready to answer for what he said in or out of court.

After this pleasant episode the witness resumed as follows: I came from Elmira I think it was in the morning; I do not know how he knew I was coming; I do not know whether he met me intentionally; I was going home when I stopped at Buffalo; I took my ticket with the intention of stopping at Buffalo long enough to see Mrs. Noble, who was then at Baker's house in Commercial-street; I saw her; when Baker gave me the $900 and $300 in gold and silver he was in his sitting-room; his wife was present; I think this was after I received the $3,000; I did not go to Buffalo on this occasion to get the money; I went there a week or ten days after that visit with the hope of meeting Baker and getting some money; he did not say to whom I was to give the money; I gave it back to him at St. Catherines; I supposed it was Mr. Griffin's money; I do not remember that he gave it back to me; I did not understand that Mr. Griffin got the money; during my residence in St. Catherines for the last two months or so I have not received from Mr. Griffin any other large sum than the $3,000 mentioned; he has made me presents while there worth something over $200; they were a gold watch and ear-rings; I do not know that Mr. Griffin is out of trouble in relation to this matter; I understand his position in this matter to be this: I understand that the reason why he wants me to attend to this matter is because he has been followed around and lied about; he certainly understands that he will be prosecuted if he comes to the States; I understand the same; I have not understood that there was an arrangement by which, if more of this alleged stolen property is restored, Mr. Griffin is not to be prosecuted if he comes to the States; I am not under the impression that if this Insurance Company, by the prosecution against Mr. Noble can secure more of the alleged stolen securities Mr. Griffin will not be arrested; I cannot say that I believe that by the conviction of Mr. Noble Mr. Griffin is to escape; I do not know why Mr. Griffin does not become a witness in the case; I never heard that Mr. Griffin had been four times in the State Prison without being pardoned till you (Mr. Graham) said so yesterday; I have heard that he has been in State Prison once; I think I heard him say it was at Charleston; I do not know for what offence or how long, or when he got out, or how long before he married me; no one has told me I would not be prosecuted if I gave evidence; no one has advised me that in the facts stated on my direct examination I was liable as accessory after the fact; I expect no benefit whatever to result in any way to Mr. Griffin from my evidence here, unless the District-Attorney or magistrate see fit to give him the benefit; I do not know and have not heard that the $900 in gold and $300 in silver were a part of the proceeds of the stolen bonds; I know some of it was money earned by my husband; I was first approached on the subject of giving testimony against Noble as much as two months ago; I first heard of it from my husband; I was at St. Catharines; I had been there perhaps a few days, perhaps more; it was before the house was bought; when I first heard from Noble that he was connected with this crime, I did not reveal against him because I did not wish to do anything without my husband's authority; I never had any words with Noble; my feelings toward him are not the same as in December last; the change has been caused by the fact that I knew my husband had been wronged and deceived by him by promises unfulfilled made to me and my husband; they were that he would come and see my husband and settle with him, and do right by him; I supposed, when they spoke of settling, they meant the bond robbery; I have heard so from my husband, from John Tierney and from Charles Baker; I do not recollect any one else; I do not know whether there was any one else; I was never, that I know of, called upon in reference to being a witness against Noble by any police officer; after my husband, lawyer Rackett, of St. Catharine's, was the first person who spoke to me on the subject of being a witness, and no others till I made my affidavit; I have heard from my husband that Rackett had written to McDonald's lawyer; I made my affidavit to Rackett two or three weeks ago at St. Catharine's; I know Capt. Young, and first saw him in Montreal about the time my husband was arrested; I first saw him to speak to him with Mr. Tierney and Capt. Jordan at a hotel; I remember Mr. McDonald's coming to the Metropolitan Hotel to see me; I have not received any money that I know of from the Company; I received $30 from Mr. Bowden to pay my expenses to New-York one day last week. No one has told me that I should be paid for my time and trouble; I was born in Ireland; when I was married I resided at Milford, Mass.; I had lived there from childhood; my father is a carriage smith; he is in business for himself; I do not know how long he has been; I have sent him somewhere about $200; I have also carried him money to pay my debts or my husbands; I do not know how much; since Dec. 10 last I have not bought any property in Milford that I remember; nor has Mr. Griffin, nor my father, nor any person related to me, since that time no incumbrance on property at Milford has been paid off to my knowledge; my money was sent or taken there by me or Mr. Griffin; my name was Mary Anne Cooney before marriage; I made the acquaintance of Mr. Griffin at a house where I visited; I was introduced to him by a lady named Pond who lived in Milford. When Mr. Griffin married me he said he had $28,000, and lived in Boston; I married him in ten days after meeting him because I wanted to; we were married at a priest's house; some of my relatives approved the match, and some did not; I understood when I married him that Mr. Griffin had been married before; his wife had been dead three or four months, I have heard that his wife kept a house of ill-fame near Milford; I do not remember whether I knew this before I married him; since I was married I received $250 from Mr. Griffin, before I came to New-York in November; before I went to St. Catharine's my husband gave me a watch and chain; I do not remember whether I received any other presents.

At this point the investigation was adjourned to 10:30 A. M. to-day.

The Brown Stone Mansion Lottery—The Lottery Law—The Prisoner Discharged.

The TIMES of yesterday stated the arrest by officer INMAN of the 15th Precinct of a man named CHAS MAXWELL, found in the establishment No. 806 Broadway, doing business in the name of J. MITCHELL, this business being the giving "away of the entire personal property of a gentleman and his wife." Included among this personal property, to the intense astonishment of the shade of Blackstone, was the "magnificent brown-stone mansion" of the libera gentleman and wife, who being about to leave the City proposed to give a series of grand presentation concerts, at which all of their personal property was to be disposed of. The whole affair is one of the most transparent of the many gift enterprise schemes, and yet the letters seized in MAXWELL's possession addressed to J. MITCHELL, prove that hundreds of people all over the country had already swallowed the almost undisguished hook cast out by the shrewd operator who had safely calculated on the gullibility of his fellow-citizens. Not the least amusing of the letters were those inquiring with genuine anxiety as to the *modus operandi* of giving away the property, betraying a conviction on the part of the writers that the property would certainly be given away, but the tickets they bought bearing no numbers, and the programmes giving no information, they were only anxious to know the system to be followed in the distribution. One gentleman, writing from Albany, Aug. 17, was very particular in his inquiries; and he had good cause, having bought ten tickets. Evidently, however, he suspected that his currency had permanently departed this life, for the letter bearing his inquiries was written on mourning paper of the deepest shade, which was inclosed in an envelope of a like hue of woe. An officer of the army, apparently of a speculative turn, writes from Charlottesville, Va., proposing to go "kahoots"—by which he probably means shares—with MITCHELL in any gifts that may be assigned him, and demands greater consideration for the Freedmen's Bureau than has yet been claimed for it, by adding that he expects the two first prizes because he is an officer thereof. Of like business proclivities is the editor and proprietor of a Long Island weekly paper, who writes that he would like to publish an advertisement of MITCHELL's scheme and take part payment in tickets, adding that if the proposition does not suit, he would like MITCHELL to make one. one. The advertisements of J. MITCHELL had been out but a short time, but when his operations were suspended by the Police, it appeared from his letters that New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Michigan, Illinois and Upper Canada had already contributed fish to his net. All of the letters showed that tickets had been purchased, but many of them were of the burden of the following-written from Brattleboro, Vt., on the 8th inst.: "Sir: For the one dollar I sent you I received a ticket that admits me to any of the concerts. There is no number of any kind on it, and I do not see how I am to know whether I get anything or not, as I have no number to show. How is it? Did you forget to send the ticket, or is this all you give anybody?" This was the trouble with the major portion of MITCHELL's correspondents—they couldn't "see it;" and as most of the letters are marked "answered," if the replies could be obtained, they would doubtless give MITCHELL, or MAXWELL, high rank as an artful dodger, as money kept coming from these little towns after these replies were sent.

Yesterday MAXWELL was brought before acting Justice KIVLIN, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and Ex-Judge STEWART appearing as his counsel, claimed that there had been no infraction of the lottery laws of the State. He held that no matter what representations were made, particularly to parties purchasing tickets, or generally by means of advertisements and posters, unless the ticket itself bore on its face the plain evidence of being a lottery ticket, the vender was not amenable to the statute. The tickets of MITCHELL's scheme read thus: "This ticket belongs to ——, and will admit the bearer to any of the series of Grand Presentation Concerts to be given at Dodworth Hall. A. SEDGWICK, Musical Director."

It was claimed there was nothing on the face of this ticket in the nature of a lottery, and notwithstanding the fact that MAXWELL told purchasers that the names of buyers would be placed in a wheel, and the first name drawn would be entitled to the brown-stone mansion, that he was not within the purview of the law.

Justice KEVLIN took the same view of the law, and ordered the prisoner to be unconditionally discharged, and MAXWELL left the Court-room with a smile of extreme satisfaction. MAXWELL presented a dilapidated appearance, closely akin to that of Mr. Smangle when that gentleman burst upon the vision of Mr. Pickwick; but MAXWELL'S neglected toilet was more than compensated for by the gorgeous apparel, lustrous diamonds and *distingué* air of a supposed gentleman who attended Court all day to become his bondsman, and who also went off greatly elated by the fact that his services were not needed.

Loss of the British Ship Czar—The Captain and Crew Rescued.

Purser FREDERICK W. ELY, of the steamer *Arago*, gives the following account of the loss of the British ship *Czar*:

The ship *Czar*, of Greenock, Capt. GEORGE EDINGTON, sailed from South Shields for Quebec with 600 tons pig iron, 400 tons railroad iron and 500 tons coal, ship and cargo belonging to R. CUTHBERT & Co., Greenock, abandoned at sea Aug. 11, midnight, in lat. 50° 22', long. 26° 12'; sailed from South Shields July 19 with a crew of three mates and carpenter, boatswain and twenty men; the weather fine; the ship well found, staunch and tight; nothing of moment occurred until Thursday, Aug. 1, when a gale sprung up from west, which gradually increased in violence toward the latter part of the day, during which split sails badly, but experienced no other damage, though the ship labored heavily with the sea then running.

On Friday and Saturday the gale continued from same quarter, the sea gradually increasing, till Sunday, Aug. 4, at 7 A. M., a sudden shift of wind in a very heavy squall to N. N. E., which afterward increased to a perfect hurricane, which compelled us to scud the ship dead before it. The sails were soon blown to ribbons, and with the tremendous cross sea the ship so rolled, pitched and labored, that the railroad iron stowed between decks fetched away from the beams, and with fearful force was dashed from side to side, carrying away all the stauncheons and baffling every effort to secure it.

The ship now sprung aleak, and the pumps were started and kept continually at work up to the time of leaving her, the ship then being in lat. 55 27, lon. 36 53. Sunday P. M., the gale blew with fearful violence, and the sails having been blown away, the ship broached to and remained in this critical position until a new staysail was bent, when she was again paid off. From this time the gale began to moderate, and canted back to W. E. W.

Monday, Aug. 5, and Tuesday, 6th, the gale and sea going down gradually, varying from S. W. to N. and N. W. On these days made every effort to secure the loose railroad iron, the leak, however, continuing; half the crew continually at the pumps. Aug. 8—The gale increased from west; the sea more cross and heavy than on any previous day, during which the ship labored so heavily as to again break adrift the railroad iron, and increase the leak so that the water gained on the pumps. Friday, 9th—Same weather continuing, the crew in a body insisted on the captain's turning back, refusing to work unless he did so; the ship making 15 inches water per hour. At noon on the 9th, in lat. 54° 11', lon. 36° 50', the ship's head was turned to the eastward with the hope of reaching some European port, after which the gale subsided, but the leak continued and the pumps, from continual use, getting choked with sand, &c., the water gained on them so fast, it was resolved to abandon the ship as soon as succor should appear.

On Sunday, Aug. 11, at midnight, saw a steamship light to the southward, and at once commenced throwing up rockets, burning blue light and making other demonstrations of distress, which succeeded in attracting the attention of the stranger, who bore up for us, and soon sent her boats alongside to our relief, the officers in charge informing us it was the United States mail steamship *Arago*, from New-York for Havre. There now being four feet six inches of water in ship's hold, the crew being completely worn out, and Capt. GADSDEN kindly consenting to receive us on board the *Arago*, abandoned the *Czar* in lat. 50 20, long. 26,12, and have no doubt, from the rate the water was increasing in the hold, she sunk shortly afterward. The following are the names of the officers and crew:

George EDINGTON, Captain; Richard Hardie, first mate; Archibald C. McBride, second mate; Alexander McKittrick, third mate; David Roberson, carpenter; John Wood, boatswain; James Dowrie, steward; James De Pass, cook. Seamen—Wm. Hamilton, George Burrows, Benjamin Sawyer, Charles Collins, Wik Storm, Mat Jacobson, John Martin, Peter Yates, C. W. Peterson, John Johnson, Charles Sampson, John Wilson. Boys—James Coxon, Wm. Winks, Jas. Manning.

The Non-enforcement of the Excise Law in Queens County.

The following communication was presented to the Board of Excise yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1867.

Emmons Clark, Secretary of Metropolitan Board of Excise:

SIR: I desire to call the attention of the Board of Excise to the following facts connected with the Excise Law and its enforcement in that portion of Queens County which is embraced in the Excise District, namely: The towns of Flushing, Jamaica and Newtown, the latter including Astoria and Hunter's Point. These three towns, as is well known, contain a very large number of places where liquors, wines, ale and beer are publicly sold. No portion of the Metropolitan Police force is, however, stationed in these towns, as the inhabitants decline to incur the expense of maintaining them. The enforcement of the law, therefore, rests with the local officers, and it is but repeating their open boast when I say that they make no attempt whatever to enforce it. I think they have not made a single arrest or complaint. As a consequence, in these three towns only eight licenses have been taken out, and only $1,400 received for licenses, while in Richmond County, where the number of places at which liquor is sold is not greater than in the three towns named, 130 licenses have been taken out and $18,570 have been received; this money in each case goes to support the schools of the locality. The difference between Queens and Richmond Counties lies not in any difference in the character of the inhabitants, but in the fact that the latter has the Metropolitan Police force stationed in it. Not only do the local officers fail to enforce the law, but when arrests are made by officers sent specially to the towns in Queens County, the Justices of the Peace universally fail to do anything to carry it out. In one case, when the officers took before one of the Justices a number of prisoners arrested in the act of violation, he declined to hear the cases, on the plea that he was too busy, and referred them to another Justice. On going immediately before the other Justice, the first Justice appeared there as Counsel for the prisoners. In another case, the Justice held the prisoners and the witnesses (the latter being Police officers) to bail in precisely the same sum to appear at the General Sessions. In another case, the Justice bound the prisoners over to General Sessions, while he declared his opinion that the Court had not jurisdiction to try the case, and in still another, the Justice was found carrying on an unlicensed liquor shop in the front room, and holding his Court in the rear room, where, when the officers went in, he was engaged in reprimanding a constable for not enforcing, in a sufficiently uniform manner, the law against riots. All these cases occur, in addition to the many where the prisoners are discharged, in the face of the clearest testimony. Moreover, the greatest efforts are made, by threats, vexatious suits and otherwise, to prevent persons disposed to apply for licenses from doing so, and in one instance a Justice declared that, if any person who took out a license was brought before him charged with any offence against any other law, he would teach him not to dare to take a license again." The result has been that a considerable number of persons who applied for a license, and whose applications were granted, have declined to take and pay for their licenses. Under the directions of the Board, I have commenced a large number of civil suits for penalties, and have arrested the offenders, and held them to bail. I shall continue this practice, unless otherwise directed, arresting the same persons over and over again, and shall press the cases to a speedy trial; the actions being for a penalty, must, however, be tried in the County, and, as it would be useless to go before the Justices I have referred to—and there are, so far as I can learn, more such as they—the actions must of course be brought in a higher court and some delay in the trial take place. I have thought that this explanation was due to the Board and through them to the public, that it might be understood why the schools of Newtown, Flushing and Queens receive but $1,400 from the liquor traffic, while those of Richmond County receive $18,570, and why the law is enforced with so much less success in these three towns than elsewhere. The same trouble exists, but to a less extent, in the country towns of Kings County. It is worthy the consideration of the Board whether by the permanent employment of a few officers in these towns, they would not at once the better enforce the law and increase the funds of the Board by compelling persons to take licenses.

Your obedient servant,
GEO. BLISS, JR.,
Attorney Board of Excise.

The Landing of Cotton from Infected Ports.

At a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday, it was

Resolved, That cotton, rags, hides and other like merchandise coming from New-Orleans, Galveston and other infected ports, may safely come into this City, or be reshipped on foreign vessels, after passing a proper quarantine and such further ventilation and exposure to air as may be prescribed by the Health Officer and approved by this Board, but the usual permit from this Board must be obtained.

Resolved, That when the Health Officer shall admit ships and cargoes to conditional *pratique* he be requested to report the same to this Board, with the conditions attached for its approval; and no cargo or vessel thus admitted to conditional *pratique* shall come to the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn without a permit first obtained from this Board.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

JOSEPH BATES, who resides in Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y., met MARY WILLIAMS in Chatham-square, on Wednesday night, when he accompanied her on a short ramble through Rose-street and vicinity. After the precious pair had separated, the visitor from Hudson discovered that he had been robbed of $295 in United States Treasury notes, which he carried in his pantaloons pocket. As MARY had departed from BATES' society in a precipitate manner, he caused her arrest by Officer DONOHUE, of the Sixth Precinct, who found the accused in the City Hall Park, when she confessed her guilt and returned $285. When arraigned before the Court she was committed for trial.

CLUBBED BY AN OFFICER.

JOHN CONNOR, of No. 17 Roosevelt-street, was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, by Officer BUCKLEY, of the Fourth Ward, on a charge of having assaulted him and resisted him in the discharge of his duty as a police officer. The prisoner produced five witnesses who testified that the officer had exceeded his duty in entering CONNOR'S dwelling on Wednesday night, and interfering with him, because he had punished his child in a mild manner. During the collision between the two, the officer struck CONNOR three or four blows on the head with his club, and then had him locked up all night at the Station-house. The officer stated that CONNOR had beaten the child in a brutal manner, and abused his wife, which caused his interference, when CONNOR assaulted him. The magistrate considered the defence set up to be a true one, so dismissed the complaint and cautioned the officer against such practices in the future.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

WM. COMPTON, an Englishman, and recently a bookkeeper in the employ of CASE & Co., No. 19 Beekman-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement. When arraigned before the magistrate, HORACE G. CASE stated that about a fortnight since the prisoner had collected $13 77 from a firm at No. 84 Beekman-street, which money he had appropriated to his own use. The accused was held for trial.

A SHOPLIFTER.

Two boys entered the store of JOHN VOGT & Co., at No. 502 Broadway, yesterday, and stole two china mantel ornaments, valued at $40, from the showcase. As they were walking down Broadway, Detective SMITH noticed them and gave chase, when the young scamps dropped their plunder and so destroyed it by breakage. One of the boys, who gave the name of GEORGE FAY, was arrested and arraigned before the Court, being fully committed for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

YOUNG THIEVES.

JULIA GRIFFEN, No. 476 Water-street, made an affidavit from which it appeared that the till of her store had been robbed of a pocket-book containing $56, and that afterward two boys named FRANK MCCONNELL and DAVID HENNESSY came to her, FRANK saying they had found the pocket-book, and offering to return her $11. She thereupon had them arrested, and they were both sent to the House of Refuge.

THE ARSON CASE.

The case of LIPPMAN STEIN, charged with setting fire to his premises came up, and various affidavits filed setting forth the facts published in full in the TIMES of yesterday. The case was set down for examination at 10 o'clock this morning.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Officer BROOKS, of the Thirteenth Precinct, made oath that, on yesterday, he saw his prisoner, HENRY WOODS, in Pitt-street, driving a horse in a sick and disabled condition, the beast having a large running sore on the back and a swollen leg. WOODS was committed in default of $300 bail to wait a trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

FILTHY PEOPLE.

CHARLES FONPEL, of No. 7 Ludlow-street, charges that, on yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, he saw MENDAL JACOBS and DAVIS ISAACS in the act of emptying the night-soil of the house No. 14 Ludlow-street, into the street, in front of that and the adjoining houses. JACOBS and ISAACS were held to be guilty of a violation of the Health Law, and required to give bail in the sum of $500 each, to answer. They gave the bonds and were discharged.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL OF THE FIREMAN SOWERBY.—The funeral of the fireman SOWERBY, who was killed by walking from the roof of the building corner of Water and Broad streets on Tuesday night, will take place from his late residence, No. 264 Rivington-street, to-day, at 1:30 P. M. The Chief-Engineer has ordered two men from each company of the Department to report for attendance at the funeral, they wearing the fatigue uniform; altogether there will be, including officers and subordinates, about 100 men in line. The proposed line of march is as follows: From the late residence of the deceased in Rivington-street, through to Columbia and to Grand, thence to East Broadway, Chatham, Chambers, Greenwich and Fulton streets to Broadway, and through to South Ferry. The members of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 10, will act as the guard of honor for the occasion.

RELIEF FOR THE GALVESTON SUFFERERS.—The receipt of the following amounts for the Howard Association of Galveston are acknowledged: Mulford & Sprague, $100; J. Stettheimer & Co., $100; Abendroth Bros., $100; Cornwall & Zerega, $100; Dennis Perkins & Co., $50; James F. Wenman, $50; Townsend, Baker & Co., $50; Sherman Brothers, $50; C. Lockwood & Co., $25; McKesson & Robbins, $25; Henry Lawrence & Sons, $50; Atwood, Ricketts & Co., $25; Geo. E. Biddle & Co., $200; Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, $100; Carhart, Whitford & Co., $100; W. A. Lawrence & Co., 25; F. H. P., $10; J. E. Condict & Co., $100; J. M. S., $100; Norris & Moore, $50; W. L. Lockwood, $50; Wm. Sinclair & Co., $50; Thomas Rowe & Sons, $50; U. H. Dudly, $50; M. Rader & Son, $25; M. H. Levin, $25; D. H. Baldwin, $25; Charles F. Tag, $25; Cassiday & Co., $20; John G. Auten, $10.

ARREST OF A RAILROAD ROBBER.—For some weeks past Mr. MIFLIN PAUL, Superintendent of the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad, has been aware that the baggage and freight in transit on that road were constantly being broken open and carried off. Certain circumstances occurring led the Superintendent to suspect three or four of his employés, and he telegraphed to Inspector DILKS on Wednesday, who set a watch upon a house up town, and Detective TIERNAN yesterday arrested WM. H. CATHIE, and obtained sufficient evidence to warrant his detention. A search is being made for the other members of the gang, with fair prospect of success. In the meantime, the prisoner is in custody at Police Headquarters.

FATAL RAILROD ACCIDENT.—About 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an unknown man, apparently 35 years of age, was walking on the Hudson River Railroad track, near One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, when he was run over and instantly killed by the 12 o'clock express train. Deceased was dressed in brown coat, plaid pants and vest, and had black hair and moustaches. A card of the Society of Journeymen Hatmakers was found on his person, with the name of MICHAEL HIGGINSON on the back. A tobacco-box, with "M. H." on the lid, was also found in one of the pockets. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified.

THE DEATH OF THE FIREMAN.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER at No. 264 Rivington-street, over the body of MILES LEWIS SOWERBY, the fireman who was killed on Tuesday night at the fire at No. 108 Broad-street. As the evidence showed the occurrence to be an accidental one, the jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Mr. SOWERBY was a native of this city and 28 years of age.

THE METROPOLITAN REVENUE BOARD.—Seven Revenue Inspectors were dismissed yesterday, their services being no longer required. The following seizures were reported: The distillery of Mr. AMES in Forty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; HAWKINS' distillery, Cumberland-street, Brooklyn. Both were seized on the ground that the proprietors had presented incorrect returns of their manufactures.

THE RECENT RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER concluded his inquest yesterday over the body of an unknown man who was killed by a Hudson River locomotive, on Tuesday. Some additional testimony was taken, though it did not conflict with that published in yesterday's TIMES. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the engineer, HENRY DAWSON, from blame.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.—This College re-opens on Monday, September 2. The students can be publicly examined by visitors on any day during the session, and thus a fair opportunity be afforded the public of testing the progress of the pupils. The pleasant situation of the College, overlooking the waters of the Hudson, and affording a view of the palisades, adds greatly to its attractions.

MINOR ITEMS.—Two six-story buildings in Twenty-second-street, near Third-avenue, now in course of erection, fell early yesterday morning with a terrific crash, no person being injured. The premises were owned by HOFFMAN & FANNING, No. 339 Ninth-avenue.... MARY ANN MURPHY, aged 10 years, who ran away from her home in Paterson, New-Jersey, was taken home yesterday by the Police.... JOHN HYSE, a boy living in Broadway near Sixty-fourth-street, was run over by garbage cart No 389 and severely hurt.... ISAAC TYLER fell from a truck in West-street and fractured two ribs. He was taken home to No. 31 Dominick-street.... JOHN GILLGALLON, aged 10, of No. 115 Sullivan-street, was knocked down by a wagon driven by WM. PEARSON.... PETER MCKEON, laborer, of No. 160 Broome-street, while at work on St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday, fell and broke his arm. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.

Nos.
36—Valentine vs. Schultz et al.
59—Jay, Receiver, &c., vs. De Groot.
69—In re the application of Wynns, &c.
97—Appleton vs. Appleton.
115—Gordon et al. vs. Quigley et al.
130—Thorne vs. Sossa.
138—Vinton vs. Wymes et al.
143—Burnham vs. Walker Valley Oil Co.

Nos.
161—Shaler and Hall Quarry Co. vs. Wetmore.
165—Bertrand vs. Brown et al.
172—Leon et al. vs. Kahn, &c.
173—West et al. vs. The Same.
175—Boscher vs. Laurant.
182—Tracy vs. The First National Bank of Selma
183—Redmond vs. Elmer.
185—In re The Metropolitan Public Conveyance Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INJUNCTION.—CAUSE OF INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY.—SALE OF PERISHABLE PROPERTY.

In the matter of Henry F. Metzler and Thomas G. Cowperthwaite.—This was a motion to dissolve injunctions. On July 18, 1867, Willson, Watrous & Co. filed a petition to have the defendants adjudged bankrupts, and, on July 23, a similar petition was filed by C. Cowles & Co. On the return of the orders to show cause, on August 6, the debtors appeared, and denied that they had committed the act of bankruptcy, and demanded a jury.

The acts of bankruptcy alleged were that the debtors, on June 26, 1867, being bankrupt and insolvent, made an assignment to Henry C. Calkin of certain property in trust, to sell it and pay certain preferred creditors, and the entering of certain judgments hereafter specified. It appeared by the petitions for injunction that on July 12, 1867, Calkin commenced a suit in the Supreme Court of New-York against the debtors; that on July 15 they appeared in the action and gave a consent for a judgment, which was entered, for $3,531 60, and that on July 16 an execution on the judgment was issued to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, who levied on the property included in the assignment and advertised it for sale. It also appeared that a judgment in favor of George E. Cowperthwaite for $2,519 94, and another judgment in favor of John N. Blaisé for $1,885 30 had been entered, both on similar proceedings, and executions had been issued and levies made in both cases.

The injunctions in the case were issued against the debtors and George E. Cowperthwaite and Blaisé and the Sheriff.

The affidavits on which the motion was made to set aside the injunctions showed that in March, 1866, an agreement was made between the debtors and Calkin and George E. Cowperthwaite, whereby the debtors sold to Calkin & Cowperthwaite their interest in all their firm property, and in a patent springleaping horse, and all property then belonging to the firm, or that they might thereafter be in possession of during the continuance of the agreement; and the latter agreed to loan to the former the notes of each of the latter for $1,500, and to keep discounted two notes of the former for $1,000 each; and that if the latter wished to terminate the agreement, they could do it by demanding from the former the return of all considerations therein mentioned, and that if the former refused to make such return, or to indemnify the latter from loss, then the latter might take possession of the property, or they could demand from the former a new bill of sale, confession of judgment or such other security as they might deem best, which the debtor agreed to execute.

The affidavits also showed that the loans were made to the debtors as agreed, and that Calkin also loaned them $1,000 more on May 15, 1867, which they were unable to repay when demanded, but offered to assign all their property, and to prefer Calkin and George E. Cowperthwaite, and the assignment was made accordingly; that on July 10, Calkin and Cowperthwaite served the notice demanding back the securities, and on July 11 gave notice that the assignment was not regarded by them as sufficient security, and demanding confessions of judgment for their claims, which the debtors refused to give, whereupon the suits were commenced, and judgments were offered and accepted in each for less than the amount claimed.

The affidavits in opposition showed that the firm's indebtedness to the petitioners was for goods sold to them between Feb. 10, 1867, and May 2, to be used in its business, and that the petitioners had no knowledge of the agreement of March, 1866, till after the entry of the judgments.

BLATCHFORD, J.—It is urged as a ground for dissolving the injunctions, that the assignment to Calkin, and the obtaining of the judgments against the firm were valid transactions, and not void under the Bankruptcy Act, and that they were merely in fulfillment of a previous agreement, and were the effect of measures taken by the creditors. These transactions are the very acts of bankruptcy alleged in the original petitions of the creditors, and the very acts, the commission of which is denied by the debtors, and in respect to which they have demanded and the Court has ordered trials by jury. The injunctions were granted under the fortieth section of the act. The intent of the provisions of that section manifestly is to give the Court authority, in a case of involuntary bankruptcy, when an order is issued requiring the debtor to show cause why he should not be declared a bankrupt, to prevent by injunction any interference with the debtor's property until a decision shall be arrived at whether the debtor is or is not to be adjudged a bankrupt. In the present case no such decision has been arrived at. The decision is suspended by the act of the debtors in denying that they have committed the act of bankruptcy alleged and in demanding a trial by jury. The same facts which constituted sufficient ground for issuing the order to show cause, also furnish sufficient reasons for issuing the injunction. The Court will not, on a motion of this kind, on affidavits, dispose of what are really all the issues involved in the proceedings. If the injunctions should be dissolved, and the debtors should afterwards be adjudged bankrupts and an assignee of their estate be appointed, the Court would have dissolved the injunctions on the same state of facts on which the debtors were adjudged bankrupts. Substantially the whole of the property of the debtors would have passed to the three preferred creditors, leaving to the assignee only an inheritance of litigation, and the very object of the remedy by injunction given by the fortieth section would have been defeated. Without deciding, therefore, definitely whether the transactions set forth are or are not void under the Bankruptcy Act, it is sufficient to say that there is probable cause for continuing the injunctions until it shall be decided whether the debtors are or are not to be adjudged bankrupts. Indeed, independently of anything contained in the agreement of March, 1866, the including in the judgment in favor of Calkin of the $1,000 not provided for by that agreement, would be a good ground for continuing the injunction as respects that judgment; and the giving of the judgment to Blasi would be a sufficient ground for granting an injunction as respects any property levied upon under an execution on that judgment.

It is represented that the property levied on under the executions on the judgments, and about to be sold, is perishable, and that it is for the interest of all parties that it should be sold and preserved for whoever may be entitled to the proceeds. But it is not proper to dissolve these injunctions and thus allow the proceeds of the property to pass to the judgment creditors, to the exclusion of an assignee in bankruptcy, who may be in the end entitled to claim it. This Court has no power to order the sale of the property, as perishable, at the present stage of the proceedings, unless it is in the possession of the messenger, [Rule 22 of the "General Orders in Bankruptcy,"] and it cannot come into the possession of the messenger until a warrant is issued under section 42, unless a warrant be issued under section 40, to the Marshal, to take possession of it provisionally. Such warrant cannot issue unless it appears that there is probable cause for believing that the debtor is about to remove or conceal his goods and chattels or his evidence of property, or make a fraudulent conveyance or disposition thereof. But the fact that this Court has no power to order the sale of this property at the present time is no reason why it should not exercise the power which is expressly given to it, of interposing by injunction to prevent any interference with the property until it shall be decided whether the debtors are or are not to be adjudged bankrupts.

The motion to dissolve the injunctions is denied. N. Cross for the motion; H. Shelden for Willson, Watrous & Co.; W. E. Curtis for C. Cowles & Co.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

United States vs. Abner B. Newcomb.—The examination into the charges against Deputy Marshal Newcomb, preferred by Col. Wood, of the Secret Service Department, in consequence of the continued absence of Dow and Col. Wood could not be proceeded with yesterday. The defence claimed that they were fully prepared to go on at once. The Commissioner then adjourned the examination until Sept. 12.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 29.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE LITIGATION AMONG THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

In this case the reading of the affidavits on the part of the Merchants' Union Express Company having been concluded yesterday, Mr. Brady, counsel for plaintiff, opened the argument. He said the suit was brought by a stockholder for the purpose of winding up the Merchants' Union Express Company, and to have the whole business placed in the hands of a receiver. This proceeding was for the purpose of enabling them to ascertain what is really the condition of the Merchants' Union. It had been shadowed forth that the plaintiff was working in the interest of the old Express Companies. A phalanx of lawyers from all over the country had been brought in for the purpose of putting the case of his opponents in the best possible light. Plaintiff's footsteps had been dogged by detectives for months past in the hope that his client would let drop some words which his adversaries could seize upon. Whatever decision the Court might render, counsel hoped they would have an opportunity of going to Auburn, where all the books of the Company are, for the purpose of having a thorough investigation made. Mr. Brady then entered into the merits of the case, and asked how did Waterbury come to be a stockholder? He became such by reading the prospectus which has been produced. This document was concocted by some very shrewd and able men. Counsel then read and commented at length upon the prospectus, which has already been published in our columns. What does any man in the community take stock in a company for, which holds itself out to the world as a paying business from the start. They said it was an assured success. This we find in the 10th article of the prospectus. The founders say they have had interviews with all the leading merchants of the country, and that they knew all about the management of the Express business. The public were assured that only ten per cent. of the capital stock would be required. Moreover, there is no evidence anywhere in these voluminous papers to show that a single one of the Executive Committee is a stockholder.

Mr. Pomeroy here interrupted Mr. Brady by saying that he was a member of that Committee, and that he held $15,000 worth of the stock.

Mr. Brady said he would confine himself to the facts as adduced by the affidavits read before the Court. From the time the action was commenced up to the present moment the plaintiff and his counsel had been pursuing the gentlemen who are prominently the officers and managers of the Merchants' Union Express Company for the purpose of ascertaining how this Company stands. But, said counsel, we have failed. We don't know how it stands, and we can't ascertain. To kill the old companies and then die themselves will not be permitted by the law. A fair, open competition is always permitted and cherished, but a secret, underhand business, such as this is shown to be, will not, and ought not to be tolerated by any Court.

The next great and prominent reason why the affairs of this Company should be wound up is, that they have been making efforts to sell out to the old companies. They asked $1,500,000, and finally, after repeated negotiations, they were willing to take $750,000. Again, the Merchants' Union, instead of making money from the start, have been losing money frightfully. The evidence on this point is overwhelming. And for this reason its affairs should be wound up. Counsel referred to the testimony on this subject, and said he would wait patiently to hear the opposite side show that it has been a paying business from the start. If these gentlemen of the Executive Committee still claim that they have stock in the Company, he (counsel) was willing to allow them to go upon the stand now, although the testimony had been closed by mutual consent.

Judge Comstock, in behalf of the Merchants' Union Express Company, said that they had had a very short time in which to make preparation for this motion. On Friday last they were served with an order to show cause on Tuesday of this week. The order was accompanied by about 800 folios of affidavits. They had done the best they could under all the circumstances. They were required to show cause why the property, assets, business, &c., of this great and prosperous Company should not go into the hands of a receiver appointed by the Court. Another stockholder had summoned them to go to Cooperstown for the same purpose. They would go there as soon as this case was disposed of. Two stockholders of the Merchants' Union had been found who were traitorous to the trusts assumed by them. But it had been ever thus. It was so in the Revolutionary war; it was so in the late war for the life of the Union. The Merchants' Union could not, however, be arrested in its prosperous career. Two men, or a dozen men, could not stop its march onward to victory; it would come out of this triumphant. Prior to the organization of the Merchants' Union, two or three companies had the monopoly of all the business of the country. The express business had been rapidly increasing and enlarging within the last few years. The old companies had been making money rapidly. They could not, and had determined they would not, tolerate a new and rival enterprise. They determined to crush it out of existence. Hence this suit. To use their own language, "two companies cannot do business and make money on the same lines—one of them must go to the wall." The Adams, the United States and the American, being the oldest companies, have determined that the Merchants' Union is the one which "must go to the wall."

Counsel said he would present such arguments for the consideration of the Court as presented themselves to his mind. The case came before the Court in a double aspect. In the first place, it was against the members of the Executive Committee. As to that, if incompetent men were found there, the stockholders and every one interested would say: Let them go. This was and is the united voice of its many thousand stockholders. The latter are determined that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted on a fair and honorable basis: But in its more general aspect, the action brought by Mr. Waterbury is against the stockholders. No authority can be found in the books for dissolving the Company, winding up its affairs and sending it to a receiver under circumstances like those presented by the other side. No Court is authorized to substitute its own officer for the regular officers elected by the shareholders. It was never held that such relief could be granted, Under certain circumstances the statute gives the power to order a new election, but there is now power anywhere to dissolve a solvent Company under such circumstances.

Counsel said he would ask the attention of the Court for a few minutes to the laws in reference to corporations and joint stock companies, and proceeded to explain the difference between them. The Merchants' Union is a joint stock association, and the largest of the kind in this country. The stockholders in it are not copartners, nor are they a corporation. The law of 1849 and subsequent acts, were read and commented on for the purpose of showing the distinction. The plaintiff, Waterbury, is one stockholder only, and he has no right to undertake to break up an institution in a flourishing condition, where there are thousands of others who earnestly oppose his ill-advised litigation, and all of whom have the same rights as the plaintiff. Moreover a receiver will never be appointed in a doubtful case, for the purpose of inquiring whether the business ought to be wound up. As well send a lunatic to an asylum and afterward hold an inquisition to see whether the man is insane.

There is no pretence that the plaintiff wishes to be relieved of his stock. He bought the greater part of it after twenty-five per cent. of it had been paid in. Sometimes a dissolution will be decreed where all the capital stock is spent and none of the shareholders are willing to go further. That is the affirmative proposition, and if its correlative negative be true, where does this plaintiff stand? In this case there are from eighteen to twenty millions unspent. There is no pretence of insolvency on the part of the Merchants' Union.

Mr. Brady inquired by virtue of what law it was that the Merchants' Union acquired real estate.

Judge Comstock—If there were no older and better authority for it, I could cite you to the act of the last Legislature.

The counsel then referred to the fact that the answer had been served two months ago, and read certain portions of the same, which had not been denied by the other side. Hence the facts stated must be taken as confessed. Counsel contended at length, and with much zeal and ability, that this is an action got up collusively, and is, in fact, a suit brought by one or more rival companies. The answer, he said, fully met and controverted all the material allegations charged in the complaint. All the papers had been spread before the Court, and, as would be seen, there were false and scandalous accusations that members of this organization had been scattering stock around gratuitously. There was not a word of truth in it. The plaintiff must meet the issue in the usual and accustomed manner. There was no precedent for an action of this kind, and he challenged the counsel upon the other side to produce a single authority on that point. The Merchants' Union Express Company has large and varied interests with the public. It is now in successful operation, and in the performance of functions of the utmost importance in this wealthy, prosperous and expanding country. This is another reason why it cannot have its affairs wound up. It owes duties to the public. It has 5,000 miles of lines upon which it daily performs its work. Its entire solvency is not questioned. Its business must necessarily grow, and expand with the growth and expansion of the country and its business. It is in vain now to talk about throttling it, or suppressing it. It is already an institution, and is daily growing to be a fixed and permanent thing, and cannot be put down. The other side say one or the other must go to the wall. The Merchants' Union cannot consent to do that, of all which our opponents have notice. But was ever such doctrine uttered before in a Court of justice? Because one of two engaged in a rival business says, "if you go on I can't make as much as if there were only one—I am the elder—you must go to the wall." That is their doctrine. The audacity of the proposition rises to sublime heights when it is considered that on *ex parte* affidavits alone the business of the Merchants' Union is to be closed up.

Judge Barnard—Is this suit brought by Waterbury alone or by all who may join with him?

Judge Comstock—Ostensibly by all who join with him, but none have ever joined.

Counsel concluded by saying that the other side had taken great pains to asperse the character of Gen. Slocum, but the latter gentleman, by his deeds of valor on the field of battle and elsewhere, had shown himself too far above in community to heed the yelping of the curs.

Mr. Brady, in reply, referred to the remarks of Judge Comstock as to whether the Merchants' Union Express Company is a corporation or not, and read numerous authorities to show that, to all intents and purposes, it is a corporate body. One thing, said he, is always to be kept in view in presenting a case to a Court of Equity, namely, that, as such a Court, it has jurisdiction of all matters not expressly prohibited by the Constitution or statutory law.

Counsel then went on to show what tactics had been pursued by his opponents from the commencement of the action to the present moment. They had on the other side a General well skilled in manœuvres, both military and financial. Counsel compared his opponents to mutes—fit inmates of the deaf and dumb asylum. In fact they had been able to get nothing out of them except the famous prospectus. Waterbury's position before the Court was that of a man who asked for justice—nothing more and nothing less. The Court is now to determine whether or not the business of the Merchants' Union Express Company should be wound up at the hands of a receiver. The silence of the other side is to be taken against them. If they are all honest men, why is it they did not come out fairly, promptly and squarely, if their purposes had been honest? Look at Gen. Slocum. Of him personally counsel knew nothing. He had heard and read of his exploits in behalf of the salvation of this nation, and he would say that a man who had drawn a sword in defence of his country as Gen. Slocum has done, ought to have the honor, the courage and the probity to come out squarely in such a case as this, especially so when his reputation as a man is so largely at stake. Counsel here read the notorious prospectus, and commented upon it at great length. What did his opponents mean by telling such deliberate and wicked lies as those contained in the prospectus? All liars, except constitutional ones, had an object always in telling their false tales. The writer of it ought to have it framed and hung up in his sanctum as a family keepsake. Waterbury waiting for the dividends of the Merchants' Union Express Company would be a good subject for a picture, which should be hung up in the principal business places of Wall-street. Counsel urged with much zeal that the only object which the projectors of this Company contemplated was to make money by being bought off by the old express companies.

At the conclusion of the argument the Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 29.

By Judge Cardozo.

Schneider *vs.* Bender; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 29.

By Judge Barnard.

Marian Wass *vs.* Nathan Wass; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 29, 1867.

$100,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111	10 Mer. Un. Ex 30 ₰c. paid	16
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	108¾	700 Pac. Mail	145
101,000 do	113¾	100 do...3d call s30	143¾
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109¾	100 N. Y. Cen	105
50,000 do	109¾	600 Erie R	69¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C '65, New is	107¾	400 do...2d call	69¾
50,000 do	107¾	600 do...s15	69¾
80,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New issue	107¾	300 do	69¾
500 do	108	50 Reading	104¾
6,000 do	107¾	100 M. S. & N. I	82¾
60,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	110¾	100 do	82¾
2,500 U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	102¾	200 do	82¾
10,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s, Third Ser.	107¼	200 do...2d call	82¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	65	200 Adams Ex. Co	74
4,000 Conn. St. 6s. W. L.	101	22 Amer. Ex...2d call	73
10,000 O. & M. C...b60	27	100 Ill. Cen	119
40,000 do	26¾	100 do	119¼
16,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	90	100 do	119¼
5,000 Ch. R. I. & P. 7s	91	100 do	119¼
6,500 Chic. & Alt. In. B.	92	100 do	119¾
2,000 Mor. & Essex 2d	82	100 do	120
10 Continental Bank	108	400 Clev. & Pitts	93¾
200 West. U. Tel	43	100 Chi. & N. W	46
100 do...b30	43¾	100 C. & N. W. Pr	69¾
200 Boston W. P.	23	100 do	69¾
200 Pitts. F. W. & C. R	104½	100 do...b30	69¾
100 do	104½	500 Clev. & Tol	127½
50 U. S. Ex. Co	73½	956 do	127
100 do	73	200 Chic. & R. I	102¾
		100 do...b30	102¾
		100 do	102¾
		103 M. & P. D. C. 1st P	91
		25 Chic. & Alt. Pr	118
		200 At. Mail	113

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R	110¾	5,000 Tenn. 6s...new	65¼
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	108¾	10,000 do	65½
5,000 do	109	8 Amer. Ex	72½
1,000 U. S. 6s., 5-20s, C. '62	113¾	100 West. U. Tel	42¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64, C	109¾	100 do	42½
10,000 do	109¾	100 Pacific Mail	143½
56,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '65 C	110¾	200 do	143¾
100,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 New	108	100 Erie Railroad	69½
20,000 U. S. 5-20s, C, '67 new iss	108	200 Reading	104
3,500 U. S. 6s, O. W. L. half yearly	108	410 Ill. Cen. R	120
5,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I	82¾
10,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 3d Series	107¼	100 Clev. & Pitts	93¾
		100 do	93¾
		200 Chic. & N. W. P	69¾
		200 Clev. & Tol. R	126¾
		100 Chi. & R. I	103
		100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	65¼
		100 P. Ft. W. & C	104½
		100 Alt. & T. H. Pr	82

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer...c	26¾	300 Mich. S. N. I	82¾
40 Am. Ex. Co	73	800 do	82¾
100 U. S. Ex	74	200 do...b10	82¾
300 do	73¾	400 do...c	82¾
300 Pacific Mail	145¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts	93¼
100 do	145¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R	127
200 West. U. Tel	43¼	400 do	127¼
100 do...c	105¾	200 Chi., R. I. & P	103
200 Erie R...b3	69¾	100 Chi. & N. W	46½
200 Reading R...b10	104½	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf...b3	69¾
1000 Mil. & St. P. Pf	65		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C	27	600 M. S. & N. I	82¾
100 Quicksilver...b30	28	100 do...c	82¾
200 Pacific Mail	143	200 do...s10	82¾
100 do	142¾	200 do...s3	82¾
200 Atlantic Mail	112½	300 do...b3	82¾
100 West. U. Tel...b10	43	100 do	82¼
50 do	43	300 Chi. & N. W	46
100 N. Y. Cen	105	200 Cleve. & Tol	126¾
2000 Erie R...s15	69¾	200 do	126¾
1400 do	69¾	100 do	126¾
200 do...c	69¾	500 Chi., R. I. & Pac	103
100 do...b30	69¾	200 do...b10	103
1200 Reading R	103¾	500 do	102¾
500 do...b3	104	100 do...c	103
200 do...s15	103¾	800 Chic. & N.W. Pr	69¾
200 do...b10	103¾	200 do...c15	69¾
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf...b10	65	100 do...s10	69¾
100 P., F. W. & C...b10	104¾		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000 O. & M. C	27	600 Reading R	103¾
10,000 do...b30	27¼	5500 do...s30	103¾
100 Wells, F. & Co. Ex	66¾	200 do...s5	103¾
200 Pacific Mail	143¾	400 do...s3	103¾
100 West. U. Tel	42¾	100 Mariposa Pr	20
100 do...b4	42¾	400 Cleve. & Pitts	93¾
100 do	42¾	800 M. S. & N. I. R	82¾
100 N. Y. Cen	105	100 do...b15	82¾
200 Erie	69¾	200 Cleve. & Tol	126¾
200 Chic. & N.W. Pf	69¾	200 Chi. & N. W. R	46¾

THURSDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

The Public Funds suddenly advanced this Afternoon ⅛@1 ₰ cent. on the 5-20s of 1862–65, May and November interest, and ½@⅝ ₰ cent. on the 6 ₰ cents. of 1881 and 5 ₰ cents. 10-40s. The other descriptions were ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. stiffer than yesterday and the general demand quite strong. There was no Cable news up to 3 o'clock to affect the 5-20s either way, so that the upward movement appeared to be local and partly based on the calculation that some of the Brokers in this department of the Stock Exchange have recently sold *short* on Washington news. As this news has but very partially influenced the public who hold these bonds, there is a disappointment to these sellers as to the offerings on the market, of which the *Bull* operators in the Public Funds have taken advantage. They were favored to-day by a renewal of the outside demand following the some-quieting Cabinet rumors in the morning papers. The same turn in the Washington advices caused the Gold Room to recede to 141⅞ ₰ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are quiet at 109⅝@109⅞ for first-class Bills, 60 days, on London. Gold is abundant for the daily deliveries, and 4 ₰ cent. interest is paid for carrying over balances, owing to the preponderance of the *Bull* account in the Gold Room. Money continues very cheap to the Brokers, and lenders complain of the trouble and low rates—4@5 ₰ cent.—at which, for the moment, they are compelled to place their balances on Stock collateral. The signs of a revival of activity in the Railway market on the Stock Exchange noticed last night were not apparent to-day, and the speculation was comparatively dull, though the prices are fairly supported, and there was no disposition shown to press sales on any of the New-York or Western Roads. The State Bonds were steady. On the Miscellaneous Shares there was a sudden break of 2@2½ ₰ cent. in Pacific Mail, and a decline of ½ ₰ cent. in Western Telegraph, and 1@1½ in the old Express Stocks.

At 5 o'clock P.M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thu.		Wed.	Thu.
U. S. 10-40s	102¾	102¾	N. West Pref	69¾	69¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¾	114¾	Rock Island	103¾	103
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	108	108¾	Fort Wayne	104¼	104¾
N. Y. Central	105	104¾	W. U. Telegraph	43	42¾
Erie	69¾	69¾	Cumberland	34	34
Hudson	124½	124¾	Mariposa, Pref.	20	20
Reading	104¼	103¾	St. Paul Pref	65¾	65¼
Mich. Southern	82¾	82¾	Pacific Mail	145¾	143¾
Pittsburgh	93	93¾	Toledo & Wabash	49	49
Tenn. 6s, new	65	65¼	American Gold	142	141¾
Northwest	46¾	46¾	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent., 1867	138	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108¼
6 ₰ cent., 1868	139	5-20 cou., 1867	108¼
6 ₰ cent. coupon, 1868	139	Oregon W. L. 1881	100
6 ₰ cent., reg. 1881	110¾	O'gn W. L. ½ yr. 1881	106
500 & 1,000, '81	111¾	10-40 reg	99
5-20 registered, 1862	108¾	5 ₰ cent., coup., 1871	117¼
5-20 500 & 1,000	114¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	102¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109¾	7 3-10 1st series	106¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110¾	7 3-10 2d series	107¼
5-20 reg., 1865, new iss	108	7 3-10 3d series	107¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₰ c. '70	103	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100¾
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Illinois War Loan	100¾
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1872	100¾	Michigan 7 ₰ c., 1878	97
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee 6 ₰ c., 1868	66
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1874	100¾	Tennessee 6 ₰ c., ex c	66¼
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee 6s, new bds	65
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Tennessee 5s, new bds	62
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1878	101	Virginia 6s, ex c	50
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1870	100	Georgia 6s	73
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1881	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84¼
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860	100	North Carolina 6s	67
Illinois reg. 1862	100	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	53¼
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100¾	North Car. 6s, n. bds	53¾
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100¾	Missouri 6s	103
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100¾	Missouri Pac. R. iss	103
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100¾	California 7s	124
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100¾	Connecticut 6s	101

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	125	People's	135
Mechanics'	118	Market	112
Union	117	Nassau	107
America	140	Shoe and Leather	110
Phenix	113¾	St. Nicholas	103
Fulton	152	Marine	140
State of New-York	111	Commonwealth	108¾
Commerce	117	Imp'rs. & Traders'	115
American Exchange	117¾	Park	151
Bank of North Am's	107	Central National	108
Hanover	113	Fourth National	108¾
Irving	105¾	Oriental	135
Metropolitan	133		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & W. 2d M.	90¼
Erie 1st Mort., 1867	104	Tol. & W'n. S. F.	85
Erie 7s. 2d mort, '79	103¾	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	81
Erie 7s. 3d md. 1883	101	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	73
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	105	Chi. & R. I. Con. is	91
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Har. 3d. M., '68	97	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Mich. C. 8s. '69-'72	108¾	N. J. Central 2d M.	102
Mich. C., n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	92	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	104	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	89
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	82	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	79	Chi. & Alton Income	92
Chi. & N. W. In's B.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	84¾	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	79
Con. 7 ₰ cent. conv.	81¾	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	95	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	52
Lack & W. Bds	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96¾

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Aug. 14 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,404,041	Increase	£4,583
Public deposits	5,508,068	Increase	318,354
Other deposits	19,947,459	Increase	90,521
Gov't securities	12,812,353	No change	
Other securities	16,723,849	Decrease	30,454
Notes unemployed	13,174,540	Increase	475,185

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,113,270, being a decrease of £230,210; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £23,491,513, showing an increase of £235,949 when compared with the preceding return.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in August:

1867	$94,630
1866	78,741
Increase	$15,889

Mr. D. S. MULFORD, with Messrs. H. C. STIMSON & Co., No. 8 Wall-street, was to-day unanimously admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	8	Barley, bushels	2,600
Flour, bbls	23,002	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	27,770	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Cut Meats, pkgs	10
Cornmeal, bags	....	Lard, pkgs	455
Wheat, bushels	215,210	Beef, tcs. and bbls	30
Corn, bushels	174,944	Whisky, bbls	500
Rye, bushels	1,040	Petroleum, bbls	7,068

ASHES—Have been in fair demand at $9 50@$9 75 for Pots, and $12@$12 50 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in request at full rates, including Java at 24c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c., Maracaibo 17c.@19c., Laguayra 17½c.@18½c., Rio 14½c.@19c., St. Domingo 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand at declining prices: Middling grades closed at 27c.@28c. ₰ lb., on sales and resales of 940 bales against receipts of 632 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week	4,641
Receipts last week	8,800
Receipts preceding week	5,968
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	429,782
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	655,332
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	328,850
Exports since Sept. 1	470,000
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here	60,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,861,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,552,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	102,500

EGGS—Have been quiet and heavy, including Jersey, extra brands, loss off, 25c.; State and Pennsylvania, loss off, 24c.@25c.; Ordinary Western, loss off, 22c.@23c.; Western, by express, loss off, 23c.@24c.; Canada, loss off, 23c.@24c. ₰ dozen.

FRUIT—The market is well supplied with domestic, and lots in good order bring fair prices. We quote: Apples, Western, ₰ bbl., $3 50@$4; Apples, ordinary, ₰ bbl., $2@$3; Peaches, Delaware, ₰ basket, $1@$2; Peaches, Jersey, ₰ basket, $1@$1 50; Whortleberries, ₰ bushel, $2@$2 50; Blackberries, Lawton, ₰ quart, 10c.@14c.; Blackberries, common, ₰ bushel, $3; Pears, Bartlett, ₰ bbl., $9@$10; Pears, common, ₰ bbl., $3@$3 25; Pears, Bell, ₰ bbl., $5@$6; Plums, Damson, ₰ basket, $3 50@$5; Watermelons, ₰ 100, $30@$50; Muskmelons, ₰ bbl., $3 50@$5. Dried Fruits are in limited request. We quote: Apples, State, 8c.@9c.; Apples, Western, 6½c.@7½c.; Apples, Southern, 5c.@6c.; Peaches, new Southern, 18c.@25c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 9½c.@10c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8½c.@9½c.; Cherries, new pitted, ₰ lb., 25c.@27c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Under the heavy receipts, especially for California, the market is generally depressed and declining. State and Western flour is quite heavy and decidedly lower, on a light trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 75; very poor to good extra State $8 25@$10; good to choice extra State at $10@$10 90; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 20@$10 ₰ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50@$7 75
Extra State	8 25@10 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 20@10 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 00@12 75
Extra Genesee	11 00@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@15 00

Southern Flour is quiet and declining. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., at $9@$13 25 for new, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in less request at from $6 80@$8 90 for inferior to very choice ₰ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $5 80 for City, $6 for Western, $5 80@$6 for Jersey, and $6 60 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 250 bbls. and sacks, at $12 25@$13 75 ₰ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been quite dull at declining prices, to-day, under the large receipts. Sales, since our last, 21,500 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 30; White Genesee at $2 42½; Amber State at $2 25@$2 28; White Southern at $2 40@$2 45, and Amber Southern at $2 20@$2 30 ₰ bushel. Corn has been more actively sought after, chiefly by speculative buyers, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 143,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 13½, closing at $1 11@$1 13½, for poor to choice Mixed Western afloat and in store; $1 06@$1 10 for unsound and damp, and $1 13@$1 14 for White Western ₰ bushel. Rye has been quoted firmer; sales 6,700 bushels, including State at $1 50@$1 57, and Western at $1 40@$1 45 ₰ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive. Oats have been in good demand and again quoted higher. We quote: Old Western at 70c.@72c.; New Western at 75c.@82c.; New Crop, Jersey, at 52c.@68c.; and New Southern, at 60c.@76c. ₰ bushel. Beans are in light demand at unchanged rates. We quote: Beans, Marrows, hand-picked, $4 40@$4 70; Beans, Mediums, hand-picked, $4 25@$4 30; Beans, Kidneys, hand-picked, $4 50@$4 75; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $3@$4; Peas, Canada, in bulk, $1 25@$1 20; Peas, Canada, in bbls., $1 40@$1 45 ₰ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats laden with Flour and Grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours, prior to 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 28: *Frank Curran*, Buffalo, wheat; *P. Van Antwerp*, Fultonville, Oswego, oats, &c.; *M. P. Bush*, wheat.

HAY—North River bale has been in less demand at 85c.@95c. for new and old shipping, and $1 30@$1 60 for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate demand at 90c.@$1 10 ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet to-day, including American crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and foreign at 40c.@75c. ₰ lb. The Albany *Argus* says that a gentleman who has just returned from an extended tour of inspection through the principal Hop-growing sections of the North, furnishes us with the following summary of the crop: "After a visit to the principal Hop-yards in our own State, I went to Michigan, Wisconsin, and also Province of Upper Canada. Having previously ascertained the condition of the growing crop in the Counties of Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schoharie, Herkimer and Otsego, I left on the 7th of the present month to ascertain, if possible, to what extent the crop was injured in this the greatest Hop-growing State on this continent. I visited first the most extensive Hop-growing towns in Oneida County, and found them, with few exceptions, much worse than I had anticipated—none were free from the ravages of the Hop louse, although while very many of the yards were almost entirely destroyed, some were looking, comparatively speaking, very fair. From observations in that county, I should say that at least six acres out of ten would not produce over one-quarter of an average crop, and of a very poor quality. The balance may give one-half a crop of much better, but far from being strictly prime. I next turned my attention to Madison, the oldest Hop-growing county in the State, and, with the exception of a part of four towns bordering on Oneida, I saw a very unpromising crop indeed; hundreds of acres, in which the musical voice of the Hop picker will not be heard, unless it be in cursing themselves for engaging to help harvesting a few scattering, half-grown, black, mouldy, lousy hops. I might state here that in the Southern part of this county a terrible storm of wind and hail, on the 4th of July, entirely destroyed a large number of hop yards, variously estimated from one to two hundred acres. I should think, however, from my own observation, that less than one hundred acres were totally destroyed; but many more were badly injured. I am of the opinion that Madison County will produce less in proportion to acreage than Oneida. I did not visit Chenango in person; but learned, from what I considered a reliable source, that the prospect for a crop there was no better than the Southern portion of Madison; and after gathering all the information possible to obtain in so short a time from the counties of Onondaga, Oswego and Jefferson, and finding nothing very encouraging in that direction, I started for Wisconsin, traveling through Michigan, of course, and from what I saw in that State, I should think their crop would compare favorably with our own. I saw a few yards in Ohio no better. Arriving in Wisconsin, I found for the first time a healthy vine and perfectly sound Hops. Having previously learned that Sauk County grew about two-thirds of all the Hops grown in the State, I, of course, started for there, making my headquarters at Kilbourn City, a small town situate on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, I think about 112 miles from Milwaukee. From this point to Mauston (20 miles above, in Juneau County,) I saw the most natural perfect Hop I have seen for several years, most sound and healthy to all appearance, as they were in our own State twenty years ago, and if properly picked and cured cannot fail to give a fine sample. The estimate by those who claim to be posted is from 20,000 to 25,000 bales, averaging 200 lbs. each. But from my own observation, if they have the acreage correct, I should say the crop would exceed the highest estimate. Having satisfied myself that Wisconsin was the place for hops this year, I started for home with the intention of passing through Canada; but remembering that I had a relative a close observer, and probably the largest grower (forty acres) there, I concluded to ascertain through him, and his report is: 'Do not expect to harvest any.' You are, of course, already acquainted with the condition of the crop in the counties first mentioned, which is no better; and it will be very natural for you to discover, from what I have already written, that, in my opinion, New-York, Michigan and Canada will produce less than half a crop per acre, and three-fourths of those harvested will be of a poor quality, while Wisconsin will give a large crop of fine quality. But one thing should not be lost sight of, and that is, the increase of average in all hop-growing sections of the country is large, and therefore half a crop, or even less, will give us a larger amount than very many who consider themselves well informed think this probable, or even possible."

LUMBER—Has been quoted steady, on a moderate trade. The Albany *Argus* says: The receipts have fallen off somewhat from previous weeks, but the stock of Lumber here is still heavy and well assorted. In prices there is no quotable change to make from last week. The demand is active, and large sales have been made. The shipments are pretty active, and freights firmer. Vessels and barges are still in active request. Freights to New-York, $1 50@$1 75; to New-Haven and Bridgeport, $2@$2 50; to Middletown and Norwich, $2 75@$3; to Hartford, $3@$3 25; to Providence, $3 25. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the third week in August, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866	19,871,998	1,210	65,733	1,368,800
1867	18,742,487	2,186	....	575,600

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 23, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866	155,600,586	22,725	115,533	22,524,864
1867	199,406,915	16,196	....	11,201,220

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; including English Islands at 53c.@55c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ₰ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 87½@$9 75 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Continue in light request, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 84c.@86c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 80c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 24@$1 31, ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been rather quiet at full rates, closing at 17c.@17½c. for Crude; 12c.@12½c. for Crude, in bulk; 25c.@29c. for Refined, in bond; and 41½c.@44c. for Refined, free, ₰ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are dull and more in buyers' favor. Other vegetables are in good supply and bring fair prices. We quote: New Potatoes—Jersey, ₰ bbl., $1 75@$2 25; Long Island, ₰ bbl., $1 75@$2 25. Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, ₰ bbl., $7@$7 50. Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, ₰ bbl., $6@$6 50. Onions, ₰ bbl., $2@$2 25. Turnips—Russia, ₰ bbl., $1 25@$1 50. Cabbages, ₰ 100, $5@$6. Tomatoes, ₰ basket, 80c.@75c. Squashes—White, ₰ bbl., $1; Golden, ₰ bbl., $1 50.

POULTRY—Turkeys are scarce and firmer. Fowls are more plenty and lower. We quote: Live Poultry—Turkeys, ₰ lb., 25c.@26c.; Fowls, ₰ lb., 15c.@18c.; Spring Chickens, ₰ pair, 75c.@$1 25; Geese, ₰ pair, $1 50@$2; Ducks, ₰ pair, 75c.@$1.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and heavy to-day. Sales since our last, 3,750 bbls., in lots, at $23@$23 12 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 10 regular way, $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75 for Prime Mess, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 10¾c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@16½c., for Hams, ₰ lb.; sales equal to 160 pkgs. Bacon is in very light supply and held firmly, but is quiet. Lard is unaltered; sales have been reported since our last of 875 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@14c., ₰ lb. Beef continues inactive at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams continue inactive at $39@$40 ₰ bbl. Butter has been in fair request at 26c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@28c. for inferior to prime Western, ₰ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand, partly for export, at 6c.@14c. ₰ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus: The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 12,225 packages, which are not heavy for this period of the season, and will barely cover the actual requirements of the market. The demand has continued fair throughout the week for State Firkins, for California, coastwise and local trade, making a heavy aggregate trade at prices ranging from 31c.@33c., as in quality. Fresh Pail Butters remain firm at 40c. for selections; but the great bulk are inferior in quality, and in most cases State Firkins are preferred. Fine fresh lots of Western Reserve and Western State Butters have been in more active request for local trade, owing to the advanced price for State dairies; while old lots of medium and low grades continue dull and heavy at our quotations, which are nominal. We quote.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ₰ lb	35	@40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ₰ lb	35	@38
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ₰ lb	31	@32
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ₰ lb	28	@30
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ₰ lb	27	@30
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ₰ lb	26	@28
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ₰ lb	25	@27
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ₰ lb	22	@24
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ₰ lb	16	@22
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ₰ lb	15	@18
Grease Butter, original packages, ₰ lb	9	@10

From the variety of conflicting interests that are each attempting to control the management of the Cheese crop, the market has been during the week, as it has been for a long time previous, in chaos, with so wide and irregular a range of quotations, arising more from competing interests than from any real cause, that rendering a correct report of the market is a difficult task. The Atlantic Cable also, from which so much was expected, has been made the medium of grossly incorrect and unfair reports of the English Produce market to our Produce Exchange, and an investigation and complete change is called for by the business community, until which we advise our friends to place no reliance on the grossly incorrect reports of the English Cheese market daily furnished, and evidently intended to subserve the interests of some speculative clique. The demand for export has been active at our quotations during the week, and we note sales made at the door of Factories, for English account, of some fine qualities at 13½c.@13¾c., making the actual cost on this market a fraction over our outside quotations. Low grades of Factories and farm Dairies are dull and heavy. The total receipts for the week are 46,060 boxes. Our quotations are firmly maintained:

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₰ lb	13	@14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ₰ lb	11	@12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₰ lb	11	@12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ₰ lb	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ₰ lb	6	@ 8

SUGARS—Have been less active and less buoyant. Sales since our last, 825 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13¾c., and 134 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@11¾c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at from 14c.@16½c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 108,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12½c.; 67,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c.; 71,500 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 350 bbls, Western, in bond, at 37c.@40c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 15,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steamer, at 4d. ₰ bushel; 600 boxes Cheese at 27s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon at 20s. ₰ ton. For London, 140 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 20s. ₰ hhd. For Glasgow, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; and 2,000 boxes Cheese at 35s. ₰ ton. For Cork and orders, a bark, with 3,000 quarters of Corn at 4s. 6d., or if to a direct port 4s., and if to the Bristol Channel at 3s. 6d. ₰ quarter. For Leghorn, a bark, with Tobacco, on private terms.

Sales of Real Estate—AUG. 29.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Roberts' Wall-st. stores A, B, C, D, on Furman-st., Brooklyn, with bulkhead and water-right in front thereof	$156,000
Roberts' Wall-st. store E, with pier in front thereof	80,000

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

1st. For building sewer in 1st-av., between 74th and 79th sts., with branches.

2d. For building sewers in Monroe and Henry sts., between Pike and Rutgers sts., and Henry-st., between Catharine and Market sts.

3d. For building sewers in Houston-st., between Thompson and Laurens sts., and Commerce, between Barrow and Bedford sts.; Cornelia-st., between Bleecker and 4th-sts.; Leroy-st., between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between West 10th and Hammond sts.; Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts.

4th. For building receiving basins and culverts at northwest corner of 1st-av. and 45th-st.; northwest corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st.; southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; northwest corner of 7th-av. and 32d-st., and southeast corner of 8th-av. and 32d-st.

5th. For flagging the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av.

6th. For setting curb and gutter and flagging 92d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. The west side of 1st-av. and both sides of 2d-av., from 74th to 79th sts.; also all the lots on all the blocks lying between 74th and 78th sts. and the 1st and 2d avs.; also both sides of 78th-st. from 1st to 3d avs.; also the east side of 3d-av. from 77th to 79th sts.

2d. Both sides of Henry-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts. and between Catharine and Market sts.; also both sides of Monroe-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts.

3d. Both sides of Houston-st. between Thompson and Laurens; also both sides of Commerce-st. between Barrow and Bedford sts.; also both sides of Cornelia-st. between Bleecker and 4th sts.; also both sides of Leroy-st. between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; also both sides of Hudson-st. between West 10th and Hammond sts.; also both sides of Greenwich-st. between Hammond and Perry sts.; also both sides of Bleecker-st. between Hammond and Bank sts.

4th. The north side of 45th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.; also the north side of 54th-st. and the south side of 55th-st. between 8th and 9th avs., and the west side of 8th-av. between 54th and 55th sts.; also the south side of 59th-st. and the east side of Broadway, to the extent of half the block from the southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; also the west side of 7th-av. between 32d and 33d sts.; also the south side of 32d-st. between 7th and 8th avs.

5th. Four lots on westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av.

6th. Both sides of 92d-st., from 1st to 2d avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Aug. 23, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD SELL his stock of books, stationery and merchandise for $7,000. They are worth more. The business has been a paying one, moderately and steadily, month by month, for twenty years, without any intermission, except for a time when the war was opening. With a steadier trade and better prospects than at the beginning of that period, it is offered as a secure foundation on which, by the infusion of some of the modern elements, a more active business may be reared. Store, fixtures, cellar and wareroom at a moderate rent.

FRANCK TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer, Washington City.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED HARNESS business on the Hudson River, within one hour's ride of New-York. Satisfactory reason given for selling out. Apply to LEWIS W. TOWT, No. 56 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between BAXTER & KEANE, consulting architects and real estate brokers, at No. 258 Washington-st., Brooklyn, was this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

C. H. BAXTER.
HUGH KEANE.

Dated AUG. 27, 1867.

N. B.—The business will be continued hereafter at the same place by HUGH KEANE.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—BETTER and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 208 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, O. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DIAVOLO; OR, NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The *Moniteur* yesterday morning stated that the recent Conference of the Emperors at Salzburg is a new pledge of peace for Europe. Despite this assertion, however, much uneasiness prevailed on the Bourse in consequence of apprehensions of war.

Active preparations are being made by the Board of Admiralty and the War Office for the departure of the expedition to Abyssinia to save the English captives. Sixteen steamers have been chartered to transport troops.

Advices from Athens state that the Cretan insurgents still hold out in the mountains, and denounce as false the reports of Omar Pasha's success in subduing the rebellion.

Wednesday, Minister Bancroft, on invitation of the King of Prussia, accompanied Count Von Bismarck to Potsdam, where he had an interview of over three hours' duration with the King and his Prime Minister. The King subsequently detained Minister Bancroft to dinner, and at a later hour took him back to Berlin in the royal coach.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention at its session yesterday took up for consideration the article on the powers and duties of Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer and State Engineer. The article provides that these officers shall be elected by the people. Mr. Duganne moved to except the Attorney-General, leaving his appointment with the Governor and Senate. After debate this motion was lost. The provision requiring the Attorney-General to have been a counsellor at law ten years was stricken out. A motion to strike the State Engineer and Surveyor from the list of officers to be elected was carried, and subsequently a motion abolishing these offices prevailed. The section as amended, providing that the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General and Treasurer shall be elected at the same time with the Governor, and shall hold their offices for the same term with the Governor, was then adopted and referred to the Committee on Revision. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature, Mr. Barker in the chair. The report provides for biennial sessions of the Legislature only. Mr. Bell moved to amend so that the Legislature shall meet annually. Without coming to a vote the Convention took a recess to 7:30 o'clock. At the evening session the motion of Mr. Bell was carried. The section providing that the Governor may call special sessions of the Legislature, setting forth in his proclamation the business to be transacted, and stipulating that at such special session no other business than that mentioned shall be considered, was agreed to. The Committee then rose and reported progress, after which the Convention adjourned.

An official report from Indian Superintendent Denman, gives some particulars of his recent peace council with Spotted Tail's band. These Indians having renounced their hostility to the whites have been permitted to go upon a buffalo hunt. The Superintendent also arranged with Spotted Tail to send ten of his young men to communicate with the hostile tribes, and endeavor to induce the prominent Chiefs to attend the council with the Peace Commissioners at Fort Laramie in September. These ten runners having been fully equipped by the Superintendent, started upon their mission, confident of success. Col. Butterfield and twelve other gentlemen left Fort Ellsworth recently to have a conference with the Indians at the mouth of the Little Arkansas River. Sergeants Sullivan, Morgan and Simmons, engaged in the destruction of Coffey's ranche, near one of the western forts some time since, have been sentenced by Court-martial to fifteen years imprisonment in the Iowa Penitentiary. Immense herds of buffalo are near Fort Kearny going South.

Gen. Grant yesterday issued the order of the President directing Gen. Hancock to relieve Gen. Sheridan in the command of the Fifth Military District. The order directs the latter officer to turn over his command to the officer next in rank to himself, and to proceed immediately to Fort Leavenworth, and relieve Gen. Hancock, the latter on being relieved to proceed forthwith to New-Orleans. Gen. Grant in promulgating this order, simply makes the necessary indorsement, directing Gen. Griffin to assume command of the Fifth District until the arrival of Gen. Hancock.

George W. Winnemore, who murdered Mrs. Dorcas Magilton, at Germantown, on the 24th of April last, was executed yesterday morning at the Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, in the presence of a small assemblage. The culprit made a speech upon the scaffold, in which he reiterated his innocence of the crime for which he was about to suffer.

A dispatch from Montreal represents that a serious political riot occurred at Montreal yesterday. Nominations for members of Parliament were being made, when the mob set upon the candidates and drove them from the stand. A body of cavalry charged upon and dispersed the mob, and then escorted the candidates to their homes.

A Court-martial has been ordered to assemble at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 15, for the trial of Maj.-Gen. G. A. Custer and other officers. The charge against Gen. Custer is being absent from his post without permission. The Court is composed entirely of general officers by brevet.

Mr. Josiah Stearns, Superintendent of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, died yesterday morning at his residence in Elizabeth.

The one hundredth anniversary of the dedication of the Reformed Dutch Church at Claverack was celebrated yesterday.

LOCAL.

At a meeting of the Excise Board yesterday a communication was read from Attorney Bliss, calling attention to the fact that the Excise Law is not enforced with any strictness in Flushing, Jamaica, Newtown, Astoria and Hunter's Point.

The argument in the Express Company case, which has been on in the Supreme Court before Judge Barnard for the last three days, was concluded yesterday afternoon. The Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

Charles Maxwell, a gift enterprise man, who advertises to give away a brown stone mansion, &c., was yesterday discharged from custody, the lottery law, in Justice Kevlin's opinion, not having been violated.

The investigation in the case of Dan Noble, one of the parties said to be implicated in the Royal Insurance bond robbery, was continued at the Tombs, before Justice Hogan, yesterday. The case will be resumed at 10½ A. M. to-day.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Judge Barnard presiding, in the action entitled Marian Waas vs. Nathan Waas. The custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

Produce and Merchandise were in less demand, as a rule, yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Pork were lower, under liberal offerings. Rye, Oats and Corn were decidedly firmer, the latter having been in rather active speculative request. Cotton was quite heavy. Freights were less active.

The Impending Crisis in Europe.

The mystical utterance of Napoleon at Arras, where his family name is held in more veneration than in any other part of France, is none the less an omen of new political disturbance for Europe, that it seems to have been immediately provoked by the sharp and dangerous thrusts of the domestic opponents of Cæsarism. Read in the light of the recent attacks upon the Emperor's foreign policy in the Legislative body and in the Liberal Press, the Arras speech is comprehensible enough. It is doubtless intended as a defence of the Conference at Salzburg, and as an intimation to King William and his Minister that the process of consolidating the German States under the sovereignty of Prussia has reached the limits where other independent States can look on indifferent. But primarily, the Emperor's words, clothed as they were in the obscure phraseology which seems to be an essential part of his craft, conveyed a challenge to the French opposition, and proclaimed a defiance of their influence and power.

A few days before the speech was delivered, the Paris *Temps*—speaking for the French Opposition—had met the attacks of the leading Prussian journal on the warlike temper of the opponents of the Imperial dynasty, by a keen and scathing analysis of the domestic politics of the Empire. How can it be possible, said the *Temps*, (in effect,) that the Emperor's Government should oppose the complete unification of Germany? Was he not the first to proclaim the principle of nationalities? Who but he should stand sponsor to-day for territorial readjustments regulated by that principle? The disposition of the Emperor to revive the quarrel over the Prussian acquisitions, the *Temps* thinks may be admitted. But the Prussian Press should not confound that disposition with the temper of the French nation, nor should the organ of Prussia venture to doubt the Emperor's continued faith in the principle of unification as applied to communities of the same race.

The internal condition of France, the *Temps* holds, must be taken into account before any clear or correct estimate can be made of the Emperor's intentions. "At the present point," it says, "at which matters have arrived, after the awakening of public opinion—after the Mexican disaster, after the struggle of last session, after the hopes to which the letter of the 19th of January gave life, and which at present scarcely remain *hopes*—after all this, there is no exaggeration in saying that our Government finds itself between the horns of this dilemma—*either to satisfy the legitimate demands of liberal opinion, or to impose silence upon it by the loud brutal roar of the cannon.*" Chafing under this thrust, which is but a condensed expression of the Opposition speeches in the Legislature during the last weeks of the session, the Emperor replies at Arras, as reported by the Cable. Weak Governments, he thinks, may conjure up the phantom of a foreign war in order to divert attention from home troubles. But a Government like his own, based on the will of the people, will do nothing of the sort. It will only keep itself prepared to fight when the national honor is compromised.

The scope and gist of the utterance, as foreshadowing an open quarrel with the leading German Power, would be better interpreted if the Emperor's views of what constitutes national honor were less liable to misinterpretation. In the Mexican enterprise the national honor, as estimated by the French people themselves—inside and outside of the Legislative body—was indifferently consulted. In the premature attempt to patch up a peace between the rival German Powers, immediately before the decisive battle of Sadowa, the honor of France was surely more or less compromised; and the authority of France as an arbiter in the reconstruction of Central Europe was surely called in question with an abruptness which a powerful and sensitive nation could not but deeply feel. The demand for territorial compensation on the Rhine, made hastily, and withdrawn almost as soon as made, may not have involved the honor of France, but the firm refusal of Prussia gave King William's Minister a *prestige* in the eyes of Europe and the world, probably greater than that which he had won in overturning the leadership of Federal Germany. When M. Bismarck presented his Master with half a dozen principalities and brought four million new subjects under the dominion of Prussia, he carried into effect a political purpose for which nearly all the communities concerned had been for years preparing themselves. It was a great task, doubtless, and its accomplishment naturally placed the Minister of Prussia in the front rank of European statesmen. But it was, after all, but an expansion of the idea which led to the Holstein raid on Denmark. The principalities were prepared for the change. Political opinion had ripened; and the process of unification began almost in the high latitude of Duppel, or the extreme northwestern boundary of German colonization. But great as was the credit gained for the Prussian Minister, when he took advantage at the proper time of the common sentiment of nationality in the separate Provinces, he did vastly more to establish the power and authority of Prussia in Europe when he declined to consent to any rectification of the Rhenish boundary line. If the demand for such a rectification was honestly conceived, the honor of France, it might have been supposed, would have required that the demand should be satisfied. It was hardly a compensation for the abrupt rejection of the claims of France one would think, that, under the provisions of the treaty of London, Luxemburg has ceased to be a federal fortress. The accomplishment of that was the work of the neutral powers. In like manner, the appeal of the Emperor's Government for a settlement of the Schleswig question which should be in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty of Prague, is treated with an indifference at Berlin which is almost contemptuous. The only rejoinder to it seems to come in the shape of the merciless lashings of the North-German Press. These, the Cable informs us, indicate each day a more savage feeling of resentment among the people of Prussia. And only yesterday we had a dispatch saying that France and Austria have so far backed out of their pretensions to regulate the Schleswig question as to unite in dissuading Denmark from insisting upon her right to recover Duppel and Alsen from Prussia.

It is hardly possible that these repeated humiliations can lead to any result but open war. The pride of France has been wounded in a way which would force a challenge to Prussia, even if the policy of the Imperial dynasty dictated peace. The outbreak when it comes, moreover, will not be in one quarter alone. The speech of Lord Derby on the Eastern question, which we published yesterday—strictly guarded as it was—shows how small a spark would light up a conflagration along the shores of the Bosphorus. In the demand made by the leading Powers upon the Government of the Sultan for a more liberal policy in regard to his Christian subjects, England has refused to join. Prussia and France have joined with Russia in urging reforms. The indifferent attitude of England as the closest ally of Turkey will itself tend to make the Sultan indifferent to remonstrances from other quarters; and France, with her hands full of the Prussian business, would not have the time or the ability—if she had the inclination—to renew the profitless contract which gave the allied armies a few days' possession of Sebastopol. On every hand the situation is gloomy, and hopes of a long continuance of peace can hardly be other than delusive.

Taxation of United States Bonds.

Senator Wade, in his Portsmouth speech, while denouncing with extreme bitterness the Democratic proposition to break faith with the public creditor by issuing greenbacks in payment of the gold-bearing bonds, declared himself in favor of subjecting bonds to taxation. The right of the present holders to exemption he concedes, but he is reported to have said, "if money matters become easier, so that we can take up these bonds and issue others, *subject to State taxation*, I shall be in favor of it, and so will other Republican members." The State Auditor of Ohio, who is on the Republican ticket for reëlection this Fall, has proclaimed similar doctrine. He, too, advocates the calling in of outstanding bonds, and the issue of others *subject to regular taxation*. To obviate the objection that States politically opposed to the ruling party may impose excessive taxation on these securities, and so damage the credit of the Government, he suggests that adequate protection may be afforded against any adverse discrimination in the imposition of local taxes.

Similar ideas are obtaining expression in influential Republican journals. The Chicago *Tribune* dwells upon the popular impatience under exemptions from burdens to which all forms of property other than bonds are subjected, and urges that the present issues be replaced as soon as possible with others that shall be taxable by the Federal Government. One of the points mooted by the *Tribune* deserves to be pondered by the opponents of this policy. It is this:

> "The bonds now outstanding are exempt from State or municipal taxation. Whether they are exempt from national taxation or not is a disputed point. There is no provision of law exempting them. Mr. Hayes, when a member of the United States Revenue Commission, made a plausible argument in favor of the right and expediency of imposing a national tax upon them. We are of the opinion, however, that there was an implied contract between the Government and the lenders of the money, which contract follows the bond wherever it goes, that they should not be taxed. The bonds have so short a time to run that it is not worth while to incur the risk of national odium by adopting the suggestion of those who would tax the existing bonds. At the same time we are not prepared to indorse the remark of Senator Wade that every man who talks of taxing them is a 'penitentiary bird.'"

Nor is the feeling confined to the West. It has manifested itself in Republican columns in New-Hampshire; and the moderate and carefully conducted *Journal* of Providence gives utterance to it in terms at once just and emphatic. We quote:

> "We agree with Gov. Wise that it is unfortunate that the public securities are not taxed as other property. But when the money was borrowed, it was thought by those in charge of the finances that this exemption was necessary to the support of the public credit; and it was not a time to try experiments. The Supreme Court had decided that the national securities were not liable to State taxation, that the power to tax them would give to the States the power to prevent a Federal loan by taxing it out of existence. And there was a time, during the war, when several States, if they had had the power, under Democratic rule, would have taxed this description of property so onerously that it could not have been held within their limits.
>
> But now that the war is over, it would be judicious, in the contraction of any new loan, for the payment of that which will shortly mature, to provide for taxation, within certain limits, in no case to be greater than the taxation imposed on other property. This would give satisfaction, would strengthen the security of the debt, and would be fair to all the taxpayers. In compensation for this the Government, while subjecting its securities to State taxation, might remit from it the income tax."

The measure laid before the Senate in February by Mr. Sherman, for the consolidation of the debt of the United States, contemplates national taxation to an amount not exceeding one per cent. The significance of the discussion now in progress is, that the parties to it favor local taxation without restriction, save only that against discrimination. It is in view of this tendency that the compromise suggested by the Providence *Journal* is entitled to consideration. To make the bonds liable to both national and State taxation would probably be to prevent their sale at par, and thus to render the conversion of the existing bonds in advance of maturity difficult if not impossible.

In one form or another, and to an extent yet undefined, it is evident that the principle of exemption cannot be extended to new issues of bonds, simply because all exemptions from common burdens are odious, and are defensible only on the ground of necessity. There is no evidence of anything like an extended disposition to violate the letter or spirit of existing contracts. These the country is prepared cheerfully to fulfill. But the process of consolidation, which must be undertaken soon, affords an opportunity of satisfying the popular sense of justice, and at the same time adding largely to the sources of revenue; and these are objects which our law-givers are not likely to overlook.

The President's Course—Folly and Faithlessness.

The conduct of Mr. Johnson is inexplicable on any known theory of human action. Treachery is usually traceable to expectations of advantage. Conflict is seldom provoked unless there be some chance of success. But in his case we see treachery with no other motive than the gratification of a malignant spirit of opposition. We see conflict voluntarily begun under circumstances which render defeat inevitable.

Mr. Johnson's course would be intelligible if it promised the deliverance of the South from the restraints and penalties of existing legislation. By no conceivable possibility, however, can aught that he is attempting mitigate the sufferings or lessen the burthens of the Southern people. He cannot restore to them the fellowship of the Union. He cannot open to their representatives the doors of Congress. He cannot abate a single provision of the law which regulates the work of reconstruction. Of what avail to them, then, will be the disturbance he has created or the angry contest to which he has given rise? He cannot help them, but he may make their lot even worse than it is. By obstructing the law, he may delay the completion of reconstruction, and necessitate the employment of harsher agencies and the production of more disastrous results than have hitherto been contemplated. So far as the South is concerned, therefore, Mr. Johnson's gratuitous and in some respects unlawful interference in its behalf is a blunder and a crime.

Or, Mr. Johnson's attitude might be appreciated if it were calculated to strengthen him in his quarrel with Congress. As a good hater, he might be understood if his movement furnished an opening for a damaging blow. But an ass is not more helpless before a lion than is Mr. Johnson in a contest with a Congress sustained by the people. What can he hope to achieve? What can he do beyond the making of mischief? From this date until the 21st of November he may play all sorts of pranks; he may fulminate orders, remove and appoint, shake his fists in the face of the country, and rival Forrest in dramatic thunder. That is all. On the 21st of November, and thenceforward forever, he will be powerless. The embodiment of the people's will, filling the Capitol, will reduce him to nothingness. His ninety days' sport will end in his being reduced to shame and helplessness. Beyond that his hatred cannot carry him.

Or, again, Mr. Johnson's conduct would be susceptible of explanation if it opened a way for his ambition on the shoulders of the Democratic Party. Scorned by the Republicans, he might be excused for extending his arms to the Democrats if they were willing to return the embrace. But, manifestly, the Democrats neither like nor trust him. They may for the time consent to use him, as they would use any other tool for party ends; but they are too shrewd to enter upon the Fall campaign with Andrew Johnson as a recognized leader. The war Democrats detest him as an abettor of the "unreconstructed element" which waged rebellion and still strives to prevent peace. The Copperheads despise him as too vacillating and slow for their purposes. The judicious *World* studiously avoids responsibility for his vagaries. And the long-established organ of the State Democracy, the Albany *Argus*, yesterday qualified its hope of success by a distinct disavowal of partnership with Mr. Johnson. "We want no responsibility for the course of administration at Washington," are the words of the *Argus*; "we do not propose to carry that dead-weight; we have not assumed it, and we will not be saddled with it by others."

From every point of view, the course of Mr. Johnson is equally incomprehensible and indefeasible. It is freighted with nothing but disaster, disgrace and defeat. Whether considered in the aspect of party administration or personal feeling, its faithlessness is paralleled only by its folly.

MINOR TOPICS.

Allusion was made in these columns the other day to the new hydraulic propeller so successfully tried by the British Admiralty the last few months at London. It is now stated that a British naval officer left Boston on Wednesday in the *Java*, who proposes to return here early in 1868, in command of a steamer *without paddles, screw or coals*. In other words, he intends to cross the Atlantic in a steamship fitted with hydraulic propellers, using petroleum as a fuel. When we see this we may as well sit down and draw a long breath.

The spiritualist Winnemore, who was executed in Philadelphia yesterday for the murder of an old woman, acted as nearly all murderers act, in asserting his innocence up to the last moment of his life. The man, however, was of a different grade of mind from the ordinary criminals who are brought to the gallows. The Philadelphia papers have from time to time narrated the conversations into which he was drawn by curious visitors; and though upon some religious matters he was rather incoherent, yet, considering his age and training, he displayed a singular apprehension of what is called "spiritualistic philosophy," and he evidently possessed intellectual parts which, under better circumstances, might have given him distinction. But there was evidently something awry in his mental constitution—the most striking evidence of which was in the commission of the particular crime for which he suffered, and in the circumstances that attended it. We think it as well that the plea of insanity, which he himself repudiated, was not listened to, and did not bar the course of the law; and yet we are satisfied it had better grounds to rest upon than almost any of the cases in which, of late years, it has been successfully put forward.

The offal contractors or their employes are again at their rascally tricks of emptying butchers' offal from their barges into the waters of the bay instead of conveying it to Barren Island, as by their contracts they are bound to do. There is scarcely a high tide but lines the shore from the Atlantic docks to Bay Ridge, or even to Fort Hamilton, with the entrails and other refuse from the slaughter-houses, or with entire carcases of dogs and other animals which have been thrown overboard from the schooners or barges employed by the offal contractors. This decaying refuse is left by the receding tide on the shelving sands of Gowanus Bay, there to fester in the midsummer sun. The Board of Health have been repeatedly notified, and they have, forsooth, employed *one man*, one single, solitary man, to skirt daily the entire shore, spade in hand, and bury whatever rotting animal matter may float ashore. The ground this one man has to cover is some seven or eight miles of coast line, and some days, when the contractors have been unusually liberal in their distributions, there is plenty of work for twenty men. If a pestilence does not again visit the South Brooklyn wards it will be because it does not accept an invitation which has been most freely and persistently tendered.

There were two fortunate points connected with the fall of the six-story tenement house in process of erection in Twenty-second-street on Monday night. It is fortunate that the building fell during the night, when none of the workmen were employed on it; and it is particularly fortunate that it fell before completion and before it was filled to the roof with families. Had the accident happened otherwise as regards either of these matters, there would have been loss of life, and had the building been occupied, there might have been the most shocking scene. It is said that the building was well enough constructed as a whole, but that there was a defect in the laying of the foundation. We trust this matter will be looked into in other buildings beside the one in question. There are a large number of houses, tenements as well as others, going up at this time in the City, and in many cases not only taste, but safety is made to give way before the convenience of the contractors or builders. The requisitions of the law in these matters are poor enough, but such as they are they should be enforced.

A comparison of the prices at which meats were sold on Tuesday morning at the leading markets of the City—Fulton, Jefferson, Tompkins and Washington—shows some curious facts. Prime roasting pieces of beef were sold at Fulton at a maximum of 20 cents per pound, at Tompkins 25, at Washington 28, and at Jefferson 25. Soup pieces at the same places, mentioned in the same order, were as follows: 16 cents a pound. 18, 20, and 18. The best and juiciest of rib pieces were 25, 30, 25, and 30 cents. Choice loins of veal could be had at 23, 24, 25, and 22. Mutton chops were rated at 25, 25, 24, and 28; lamb chops at 35, 35, 35, and 33. Other meats, both fresh and salted, varied in price with the several localities in about the same proportion. Now, this passes our carnal comprehension. Why the citizen who buys his roasting-piece of beef at Fulton Market should get it for twenty cents a pound, while he who patronizes Tompkins or Jefferson must pay for precisely the same article five cents a pound more is a matter on which we respectfully beg enlightenment. The thrifty individual who proposes to himself a beef soup for his morrow's meal can procure of Jefferson the fleshy material for twelve cents per pound, while the more expensive Washington demands twenty. If a tax-payer would indulge in a savory and succulent veal cutlet, while Fulton and Washington and Tompkins make only the modest demand of thirty-five cents for sixteen ounces scant, Jefferson charges forty, and will have his bond. The unpretending chop of full-grown sheep which Washington, now more moderate in his requirements, offers the frugal citizen for twenty-four cents, Jefferson will not part with for less than twenty-eight. Should the buyer be a banker and desire his morning chop to be of tender lamb, Fulton offers it for thirty-five nickels for the single pound, while Jefferson imperatively demands the disbursement of forty-two. It will readily be perceived that where a buyer has to cater for a hotel, a restaurant or an extensive boarding-house, the extra charge of five cents a pound on his daily supply of meat makes a difference of many dollars. We offer no explanation; we rather seek one, and ask "Why is this thus?"

On Wednesday last the first train of cars crossed Mount Cenis. This memorable event occurred even sooner than was generally expected, and gives evidence of the energy with which this great engineering project has been pushed. No doubt the centre-rail worked perfectly. We have heard it intimated that this railroad was but a temporary affair, and that, on the completion of the tunnel, all travel across the Alps would go through the latter. We do not think so. It must be vastly pleasanter to traverse the top of the mountains than to ride seven or eight miles through a dark passageway. The Spring or Summer of 1870 will probably witness the completion of the tunnel, according to Mr. Borelli, (an expressive name, by the way,) who has great confidence in its future progress. A writer in the Boston *Advertiser* seems to draw encouragement from this success for the completion of that interminable bore of ours, the Hoosac tunnel. But the work at Mount Cenis must have been pushed with much more energy, and perhaps with more skill than that on the Hoosac Mountain. The former was only worked from each end, and the distance penetrated made no difference in the speed of working. The latter has been able to sink shafts, and so obtain many more headings to work from; and yet it gets on very slowly.

One of the most hearty and emphatic French friends of the Union cause, during the great war, was Louis Blanc, the eminent publicist and socialist, who, though hardly ever mentioned on this side of the Atlantic among our French supporters, deserves high credit for his labors in behalf of the North. As an exile in London, and as the correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, he wrote through the whole contest most ably and vigorously on the Anti-Slavery side. His political and philosophical letters, translated into English, have just been published in London, and so far as they relate to this country, they display a sagacity quite exceptional among European writers. He saw at once that justice lay with the North, and that the South represented nothing but brute force and audacious immorality. An English critic of the volumes remarks that the temporary reverses of the Unionists did not, in the least degree, shake his faith in the righteousness of the principles they represented; the brief success of the slaveowners never seduced him into the worship of a false and cruel god. His remarks on the shameless self-abasement of the English propertied classes to the new Southern Republic, which was to be established on human bondage, are conceived in the noblest spirit, and are such as should bring a blush to the cheek of many who are now glad enough to pretend that they were always on the side of the North. Admirable also is his exposure of the meanness of the reactionary journals, in endeavoring to shut their eyes to Federal successes, and in feigning to believe, after the decisive victory of Gettysburgh, that the Confederates were in a better position than they occupied before they had been so signally beaten, and that, in fact, they had gained all their objects; yet he never refuses to give credit to the slaveowners for their courage and self-reliance. Along with the other distinguished Frenchmen who espoused the Union cause, must always be inscribed the name of Louis Blanc.

The Japanese seem to be a hopeful people and a trusting; at any rate the conjuring companies which have lately left that close-locked land seemed to have the most implicit faith in their ability to conjure much cash out of the pockets of the "outside barbarians," meaning us. Without waiting advices from the first installment which came out, or seemingly caring to hear whether they had failed or succeeded, several other troops have also girded up their gorgeous silken skirtcoats and set out for Yankee land. There are now four full companies in America, and another one on the sea, besides all of whom there is a very respectable representation of fan-flourishing Japs in Ludlow-street jail, on a little matter of alleged embezzlement. If things go on at this rate we may soon hope to see the real genuine old Tycoon dancing a tight-rope, spinning tops and swallowing swords for our delectation, while a dozen or so first-class Damios accompany his agile achievements with appropriate music on the national drum and two-stringed guitar.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Trouble Between General Grant and the President.

The Executive Order Relieving Gen. Sheridan.

Gen. Grant's Powers Under the Reconstruction Acts.

He has No Voice in the Execution of the Laws.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The feeling in Washington has settled down into almost the usual state of dog day quietude. There have been no developments to-day of any character, and the fever heat of the past few days has greatly abated. The chief topic of discussion is the discovery of the fact, fully alluded to last night, that Congress has not given Gen. Grant the necessary powers to effectually checkmate the efforts of the President. The latter's position is that, under the Reconstruction Act, he has the right to remove district commanders, which is admitted; that, despite the terms of the Reconstruction Act, he has the power inherent in him, under the Constitution, to execute those acts; that Gen. Grant has no original power under them, and that his powers are simply supervisory, and limited to certain well-defined action. As pertinent to this, when Gen. Grant issued paragraph 5 of his instructions to Gen. Thomas, the President told him he had no authority under the Reconstruction Acts to originate such instructions. Gen. Grant, replied that if it was not conferred upon him by the Reconstruction Acts, it certainly was by army regulations and well-established custom; for whenever an officer is relieved of a command, the officer who succeeds him is always directed to continue the orders he finds in force until modified or annulled by proper authority. Gen. Grant holds that the President's authority under the acts of Congress is expressly limited by the acts themselves; that beyond this the President has no original authority; that the district commanders are invested by the laws with the sole responsibility of their execution, subject to his, Gen. Grant's, approval and disapproval in certain particulars. This is the interpretation of the acts given by Congress itself. The danger of a collision between the President and Gen. Grant depends entirely upon how far the former will dare to proceed. If he confines himself to the removal of district commanders and a general direction that they execute the laws of Congress according to their provisions, as in Gen. Hancock's case, a collision may be avoided, for Gen. Grant's power of revision of the acts of the district commanders, though seriously and inconsistently limited by the terms of the law, is yet sufficient to prevent much mischief if any of them are so disposed. If, however, the President carries out the views which he is known to hold, viz., that under the Constitution he has revisionary power himself, there will certainly be a conflict. Time alone can determine. The following was issued to-day:

Headquarters of the Army,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 27, 1867.

General Orders, No. 81.—*First*—The following orders have been received from the President:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 26.

Sir: In consequence of the unfavorable condition of the health of Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, as reported to you in Surgeon Hasson's dispatch of the 21st inst., my order, dated Aug. 17, 1867, is hereby modified so as to assign Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the Act of Congress, passed March 2, 1867, and of the Military Department comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas.

On being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri by Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Major-Gen. Hancock will proceed directly to New-Orleans, La., and assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon district commanders, and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan will at once turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself; and, proceeding without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will relieve Major-Gen. Hancock of the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major-Gen. George H. Thomas will, until further orders, remain in command of the Department of the Cumberland. Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*.

ORDERS BY GEN. GRANT.

Second—In compliance of the foregoing instructions of the President of the United States, Major-Gen. P.H. Sheridan will, on the receipt of this order, turn over his present command to Brevet-Major-Gen. Charles Griffin, the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will relieve Major-Gen. Hancock, in command of the Department of the Missouri.

Third—On being relieved by Major-Gen. Sheridan, Major-Gen. Hancock will proceed without delay to New-Orleans, Louisiana, and assume command of the Fifth Military District, and of the Department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

Fourth—Major-Gen. George H. Thomas will continue in command of the Department of the Cumberland. By command of Gen. GRANT,

[Official.] E. D. Townsend, A. A. General.

JERRY BLACK AND THE CABINET.

Apropos of the recent Cabinet excitements, a good story is told how a little mistake produced a great, not to say a ludicrous, commotion in the minds of certain prominent "place-hunters." It seems Mr. Seward wished to see Mr. Blacque, the Turkish Minister, and sent for him. By some mistake the message found its way to the office of Hon. Jerry Black, chief among the expectants of Cabinet portfolios. He was out of town, and the message was opened by his son. As Mr. Seward does not write a very legible hand, the conclusion was arrived at that a break up in the Cabinet was imminent, and that Mr. Black was wanted for consultation. So he was telegraphed for instanter. He received the message all right and got here next morning, took a carriage, with Marshal Lamon, and rode to the State Department and found Mr. Seward just going to Cabinet meeting, who said, "Walk in gentlemen, I'll be back soon." The visitors waited three hours and Mr. Seward didn't come. They thought it curious, but called again next day. "Well, Mr. Black, what can I do for you?" said the bland Secretary. "I came in response to your dispatch," said Mr. Black. "Dispatch," "dispatch," said Mr. Seward; "I sent you no dispatch." And tinkling his little bell, he caused inquiry to be made, when the error was discovered. An explosion followed, and Mr. Black disappeared. This was the foundation for the report that Mr. Seward had telegraphed to Jerry Black to come and fix up the broken Cabinet.

GEN. LOREN KENT.

Gen. Loren Kent, Collector of the Port of Galveston, whose death from yellow fever is reported, was a gallant soldier of the war, and was Provost-Marshal on Gen. Grant's Staff through the Shiloh and Vicksburgh Campaigns. He had been in Texas about a year and a half.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

A movement is on foot to induce Secretary McCulloch to remove or suspend Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and appoint Gen. James B. Steedman, now Revenue Collector at New-Orleans, as his successor. As charges must be preferred against Mr. Rollins before the suspension can be ordered it, is probable that the scheme will fail, for it is well known that his record as a public officer is pure beyond reproach.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

A question of veracity has arisen between President Johnson and John M. Langston, the colored lawyer from Ohio, who had an interview with him last week. The President authorizes the statement that he did not seek the interview, while Mr. Langston states that he received a telegraphic invitation to come to Washington for that purpose.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Pay Department Investigating Committee have partially completed the examination of the affairs of that department here, and have adjourned to meet in New-York to-morrow. The bounty frauds reported in New-York during the latter part of the war, which were duly exposed but not followed by the punishment of the guilty parties, will be overhauled, after which the Committee will proceed to St. Louis and the Northwest, and investigate the frauds which have recently been reported in that section. Hon. W. S. Lincoln, Chairman of the Committee, superintended the investigation here in person, and labored assiduously in the performance of that duty. The Committee is accompanied by a clerk and deputy, sergeant-at-arms, and under the resolution appointing it has more than ordinary powers to carry out its object.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 29.

GEN. GRANT'S POSITION.

It is known that Gen. Grant took especial care to keep private his last letter to the President, but, notwithstanding his caution, several newspaper correspondents, on the evening of the same day, became acquainted with its real character, much to the surprise of Gen. Grant, as subsequently expressed. The letter did not reach the President until the next day, (Tuesday.) The first intimation of the contents of the communication did not, therefore, come from either of these gentlemen.

The *National Intelligencer*, of to-day, feels authorized to state that the reports of any personal differences between the President and Gen. Grant are unfounded, but that paper is not correct in announcing in the same connection, "Whatever may be their respective views as to matters of detail there is no conflict between them as to the prerogatives of each." Contrary to this it is known that there is a very decided difference of views on legal questions affecting their respective powers and duties under the Reconstruction acts.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just issued a patent in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, formerly known as the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, embracing 22,166 acres of Delaware Indian lands in Texas, said Company having paid up in full three of their bonds in consideration thereof.

AGRICULTURAL.

Mr. J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, left Washington last night upon a tour of observation to the Northwest, to revise and complete the list of statistical observers in that region, perfect the present system of collecting agricultural statistics, and to represent the Department in the Autumn fairs of the Northwestern States.

DEATH OF AN EX-MAYOR OF WASHINGTON.

Information has been received of the death of William A. Bradley, of this city, at Round Top, Penn., yesterday, aged 73 years. He was formerly Mayor of Washington, and Postmaster of this city during Harrison and Tyler, and Taylor and Fillmore's administration.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from Customs from the 19th to the 24th of August are as follows:

Boston	$360,339 62
New-York	2,993,414 91
Philadelphia	145,494 29
Baltimore	115,869 64
New-Orleans, from the 12th to the 17th	87,977 36
Total	$3,703,058 61

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

Returns received at the General Land Office show that 1,315 acres of public lands were disposed of at the local offices at Humboldt and Visalia, California, during July last under the cash and homestead systems.

The Commissioner has received an elaborate and interesting reoprt from the Surveyor-General at Virginia City, Nevada, in regard to the mineral and agricultural resources of that State.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The following officers have been detailed as a general Court-martial to meet at Fort Leavenworth Sept. 15, for the trial of Brevet Major-Gen. G. A. Custer, of Seventh Cavalry, and others: Brevet Maj.-Gen. W. Hoffman, Colonel Third Infantry; Brevet Major.-Gen. J. W. Davidson, Lieut.-Colonel Tenth Cavalry; Brevet Major-Gen. B. W. Griersen, Colonel Tenth Cavalry; Brevet Brig.-Gen. P. Morrison, of the retired list; Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. R. Morgan, Commissary of Subsistence; Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. D. Callender, of the Ordnance Department; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. C. English, of the Fifth Infantry; Brevet Major Henry Asburg, of the Third Infantry, and Brevet Major. L. G. Lyford, of the Ordnance Department. Capt. Robert Chandler, of the Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to duty as Judge Advocate of the Court. The charge against Gen. Custer is leaving his post without permission. First Lieut. John McDonald has been ordered before the Retiring Board at San Francisco. Capt. G. R. Walbridge, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out of the United States service. Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. H. Palmer, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Cavalry, has been permitted to delay joining his regiment until the recruits go out in October. Surgeon P. G. S. Ten Brock has been ordered to Fort Preble, Me., to relieve Assistant Surgeon F. Le B. Moroe. Brevet Major-Gen. H. B. Emery has been ordered to relieve Gen. Canby in the command of the Department of Washington.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Acting Masters F. A. Stranberg and Jacob Kimball, and Acting Ensigns C. A. Stewart, John D. Thomas and John L. Brown have been detached from the *Saco* and ordered North. Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon William Gale has been ordered to the *Yucca*. Acting Ensign John Clement Lord has been honorably discharged from Aug. 23.

Earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad—Suit Against the City of Hannibal, Mo.

St. Louis, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The net earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas branch, in July, were $85,000; the amount of business done for the Government was $64,000, and the gross earnings were $190,000. The length of the road operated on was 235 miles.

Wm. S. Ally, of New-York, has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court here to compel the City of Hannibal, Mo., to pay $180,000 for bonds issued for the benefit of the Pike County and Illinois Railroad, from a point opposite Hannibal to Naples, on the Illinois River, which was abandoned long ago.

A young German girl, named Louisa Miller, attempted to shoot her former lover to-night, failing in which she shot and killed herself.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans—The New City Officials.

New-Orleans, La., Thursday, Aug. 29.

The Board of Health of this city reports twenty deaths from yellow fever yesterday.

The weather is very variable.

The majority of the newly-elected city officials who have qualified themselves have given bonds and will enter upon their duties immediately.

The old Board of School Directors held a meeting to-day and transacted business as usual. They passed a resolution to test the legality of the action of the Council in electing new officers before the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents, without having first created vacancies as required by law.

Operations of a Forger in Madison, Wis.

Madison, Wis., Thursday, Aug. 29.

Last week a forger, under the guise of a Baptist preacher, calling himself A. Burns, succeeded in getting forged drafts on the Tenth National Bank of New-York cashed at the First National Bank of this city, to the amount of $7,000, and decamped for parts unknown. Burns is a man 35 years of age, six feet high, slender built, broad shoulders, auburn hair, sandy whiskers, blue eyes. Twenty-five hundred dollars reward has been offered for his capture and the recovery of the money.

Verdict Against Distillers at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 29.

The trial before Judge McCandless, of the United States District Court, in the case of Barnes & Henderson, whose large rectifying establishment was seized by John Linton, United States Revenue Agent, was concluded to-day. The jury rendered a verdict against the defendants.

Apprehension of a Riot in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Thursday, Aug. 29.

Some negroes having badly beaten one policeman and stoned two others at the circus in this city last night, a company of United States troops has been sent to the spot to-night to suppress a riot which is considered imminent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The State-street Frauds—The Case of Julius F. Hartwell—Discussion on the Form of Indictment—The Testimony.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1867.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The motion having failed to quash the indictment in the case of JULIUS F. HARTWELL, charged with embezzling funds from the Government, and the prisoner arraigned for trial, the United States Circuit Court to-day was principally occupied in listening to a discussion on the form of the indictment.

Before the examination of witnesses for the Government, Assistant District-Attorney HYDE made the opening argument. He read the act of 1846 in relation to the improper use of the public moneys, giving a sketch of the history of the statutes under which the complaint in question was brought, and said that the substance of the whole indictment was that JULIUS F. HARTWELL, having in his custody public moneys, and did at several and divers times loan the public moneys in his care to Messrs. MELLEN, or WARD, or CARTER, or all three, on certain occasions. The loss alleged is about $1,200,000.

At this point, there arose a discussion as to the form of the indictment. Mr. PAINE, senior counsel for HARTWELL, again urged that the indictment must be quashed, on the ground that the first three counts in that instrument charged an offence which, in the eye of the law, is a felony, and which was followed by a penalty, while the last seven counts described another offence which is determined by the statute as a misdemeanor. Separate and distinct classes of offences, he said, could not possibly be joined according to the rules of common law. Authorities were cited bearing upon this point. Mr. HYDE replied that if the indictment was wrong, this was not the proper time to raise such a question, but it ought to have been made before the case went to the jury. The two offences charged were substantially the same, and the punishment similar.

Judge CLIFFORD said it was proper for Mr. PAINE to make a motion to quash the indictment at this stage of the proceedings, if the Court permitted; but the whole matter was optional with the Court.

The Court entertained that there was no doubt whatever the joinder of the indictment was correct, but that if the number was so large as to embarrass the prisoner, some might be ruled out at the discretion of the Court. Judge CLIFFORD'S opinion on the question raised was elaborate and exhaustive.

The testimony of the Government witnesses was then commenced.

Mr. HYDE said the books were withheld, because if they were delivered to the Government at the trial of Mr. HARTWELL, the Government might obtain evidence that could or would be used when MELLEN, WARD & CARTER were tried. Mr. STEVENS was willing to produce the books but was unable so to do.

T. P. CHANDLER, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was the next witness. The course of the office was to receive the public moneys, give proper receipts therefor, and to pay all drafts. Also to receive the money deposited by Government officers, consisting principally of collectors from different parts of New-England. The moneys are kept in a vault, and paid out by the disbursing clerk. The money was considered theoretically and practically to be in the hands of the disbursing clerk. The chief clerk was the general superintendent of the office, and he usually gave him all instruction in relation to the affairs of the office. He used to visit the cashier or disbursing clerk and talk with him, though all his instructions were given to the other clerks by the chief clerk. The clerks were nominated by him, and confirmed by the Secretary at Washington. The letter of appointment of JULIUS F. HARTWELL as disbursing clerk, at a salary of $2,500 a year, under the act of July 23, 1866, was in his possession. Mr. HARTWELL was sworn in by him; but there was no record of the oath, which was administered after the usual statement was signed by HARTWELL. The latter paid all the drafts and paid out all the money, taking a certain amount out of the vault every morning, and returning for more when it was needed. He received the letter of resignation from Mr. HARTWELL on the 1st of March, it being dated Feb. 28, and wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to it. On or about the 26th of February there were about $1,500,000 on deposit in his office. The room in which the gold was kept was opened by two keys, one of which was held by Mr. HARTWELL. The money was counted once a month by government officers. It usually took them all day and evening to count the money, and took that length of time on the 1st of March. The cash was reported all correct at that time. He sometimes sent persons into the vault without the knowledge of the clerks; the clerks gave no bonds.

After the cross-examination of Mr. CHANDLER Judge CLIFFORD said there was no doubt that Mr. STEVENS was the legal custodian of the books of MELLEN, WARD & Co., and that gentleman was requested to appear as a witness with the books referred to.

The testimony of GEORGE S. WHITTLE, the chief clerk of the Assistant Treasurer, was of the most important character. After stating the duties of Mr. HARTWELL he said that at the last of February there were about $12,000,000 besides the gold in the boxes in the vault, and that on the 28th of February there were $6,000,000 in gold and $2,000,000 in fractional currency, and a considerable amount of National bills on the afternoon of that day. HARTWELL told witness he desired a conversation with him, and going into the vault it was his impression that prisoner told him he wanted his permission to let MELLEN, WARD & Co. have a certain amount of money, when HARTWELL then showed witness a package of gold certificates amounting to $580,000, which was the amount he desired to loan the firm. Witness told the defendant to say no more. They both went out after the vault was locked, when HARTWELL assured the witness the money was all in the vault. He did not state that the money had been used by Mr. CARTER, but intimated that it was wanted to speculate with in Copper Falls stock. Mr. W. refused to let the money out. HARTWELL also showed witness checks on the First National Banks of Boston and Newton, upon which he was sure money could be procured which would make the account correct. HARTWELL promised to meet witness at 8 o'clock the next morning and deliver the money on the checks. He appeared at 10:30 o'clock and handed a satchel containing checks upon the National Eagle Bank of Boston and the National Bank of America in New-York to the amount of $150,000, and immediately left the office. The rule of the office is not to receive checks; yet it had frequently been waived, and the checks were taken. On being informed by the prisoner on the previous evening that he had the gold certificates in his possession, witness took them, returned to the office, cancelled them and sent them to Washington by express. Mr. CARTER came in with Mr. HARTWELL at 10:30 o'clock. He asked witness if he could have that money. After endeavoring to get a note to him, CARTER asked if Mr. HARTWELL had left, and was answered that he thought he had. He again asked if he could have that money. Witness referred him to Mr. CHANDLER. CARTER showed no papers. He was in the office five minutes. He came in again; witness was in Mr. CHANDLER'S room, which was locked. CARTER came in and remained with Mr. CHANDLER two hours. Mr. HARTWELL was not present. There were no receipts found in the office, but Mr. HARTWELL handed him some, and they were in his possession. The receipts were shown and were as follows:

> Received from J. F. HARTWELL, Cashier, $200,000 in gold, to be returned in gold certificates.
> (Signed.) MELLEN, WARD & CO.

It was indorsed by J. F. HARTWELL. Another receipt for $380,000 was shown, differing from the above only in amount.

During the examination of Mr. WHITTLE, the senior counsel for the prisoner objected to that portion of the testimony referring to Mr. CARTER'S connection with Mr. HARTWELL, and to-morrow will argue that it be thrown out altogether.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The United States *vs.* JULIUS F. HARTWELL.—The Court came in at 10 o'clock, Judges CLIFFORD and LOWELL on the bench. The public interest in this important case increases.

GEORGE D. WHITTLE, the chief clerk of the Assistant Treasurer, was recalled to the stand. He desired to make a correction in his testimony of yesterday. He was mistaken when he said that CARTER and HARTWELL came into Mr. CHANDLER'S office together on the 1st of March; what he intended to say was that he did not see them come in together, but he did see them in the office at the same time, though not conversing with each other. Witness detailed another conversation between him and CARTER, which was very similar to that given yesterday. He said in addition, however, that CARTER asked him if he had not promised HARTWELL he should be allowed to let CARTER have the money. He answered no. This conversation took place in the office, before going into Mr. CHANDLER'S room.

Mr. PAINE, senior counsel for the prisoner, objected to the introduction of the conversation which took place between witness and CARTER during HARTWELL'S absence. The objection was sustained by the Court.

On the cross-examination, Mr. WHITTLE said that on the afternoon of Thursday, Feb. 28, he and Mr. HARTWELL left the office together about 7 o'clock, and walked up State-street a few rods, and had a conversation in relation to the gold certificates. The two then returned to the office. Witness then scheduled the certificates, of which there were 116, of $5,000 each, and simply put the numbers and sent them to Washington. The certificates were duly signed. Witness left the office that evening finally about 7:30 o'clock. Witness explained the duties of the interest clerk, and also said that in point of fact checks had been received at the office, notwithstanding it was against the rule to do so. Particular attention is paid to keep the doors of the vault closed, yet its doors were sometimes found open, but inquiry in such cases was always instituted. Witness had been acquainted with defendant about ten years. Five years ago HARTWELL was Teller in the Agawam Bank, Springfield; and in the Custom-house he was first a clerk in the Fractional Currency Department, with a salary of $1,200 a year; three years ago he was promoted to the position of Disbursing Clerk, with a salary of $2,000 a year, which was soon afterward increased to $2,500. HARTWELL sent in his resignation of that position a year ago last February, but the request was not acceded to and he was induced to withdraw it.

In reply to a question of Mr. HILLARD, Attorney for the Government, witness said it was generally understood in the office that none but clerks whose business it was to count the money had access to the vault, and thought that only such visited it. He deposited the package containing the gold certificates in the Post-office with his own hands.

To Mr. HYDE—Disposed of the drafts of the Eagle National Bank and the National Bank of America, of New-York, to the First National Bank of Boston.

To Mr. PAINE—Received for the drafts $100,000, in bills, and a check on the First National Bank for $25,000. The check was counted into the aggregate amount by the examiner.

JOHN L. ROBERTS, one of the directors of the First National Bank of Newton, was the next witness. He exhibited a paper signed by Mr. HARTWELL, which he received at E. PORTER DYER'S house in Newtonville, and which read as follows:

> UNITED STATES TREASURY, BOSTON.—Deposited by MELLEN, WARD & Co., $226,000 in governments and bills, on account of deposit, to be returned, on demand in governments and bills or their equivalent.
> (Signed) J. F. HARTWELL.

On the back was written:

> Pay only to the order of E. PORTER DYER, Jr., Cashier.
> (Signed) MELLEN, WARD & CO.
> FEB. 28, 1867.

The signatures were admitted by prisoner's counsel. This closed the direct examination of Mr. ROBERTS. The counsel for the defendant waived the cross. The Court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Esq., was called to the stand. He is President of the Merchants' National Bank. He said that on the afternoon of the 2d day of March he had an interview with Mr. HARTWELL, at Mr. BOWKER'S house in East Boston, to ascertain from HARTWELL when he received the gold certificates, and to learn how, and all the information bearing on the case; HARTWELL, with some hesitation, said he commenced by paying to CARTER coupons before they were due, made loans on what he considered good security, and finally got his foot in so deep that he found himself in the power of the Carter firm, and that he was a wretched man; under the circumstances he determined to get the amount back. The amount taken from the Merchants' Bank was $480,000 in gold certificates, but stated that they did not all come back at once; various plans had been submitted to effect the return of the funds; HARTWELL asked witness if he had seen the certificates the State Bank held; witness said no; the money when returned to the Bank would come from CARTER and nobody else; the receipts for the money given were two in number, amounting to $480,000 or $580,000, and were given by MELLEN, WARD & Co. This was the substance of the conversation that took place between witness and defendant.

On the cross-examination of Mr. HAVEN it was elicited that the State Bank had refused to pay the certified checks to the Merchants' Bank, being the sum of $480,000, and the property of that bank. In reply to questions from witness, HARTWELL said he was not certain how the receipts read, but thought the reading was, deposited by MELLEN, WARD & Co. such an amount of certificates. Witness thought HARTWELL said he did not receive any remuneration for the money he loaned.

ALBERT BOWKER, President of the North American Insurance Company, corroborated the testimony of Mr. HAVEN, and added that HARTWELL said he would have died willingly if he could have secured the matter, and that if his plan failed to succeed he should surrender himself to the United States Marshal. HARTWELL'S great object was to protect Mr. CHANDLER, and hoped to do so through the late Cashier of the State Bank.

CHARLES W. BELCHER, Cashier of the National Eagle Bank, testified that on the 1st of March a check drawn by HARTWELL for $125,000 was broken up by him and drawn on the Manhattan Company. The checks were paid.

CHARLES H. SMITH, late Cashier of the State National Bank, was next put on the stand. Mr. SMITH was asked if he now had in his possession any receipts signed or purported to be signed by JULIUS F. HARTWELL. Witness declined to answer, as he might criminate himself. SMITH is held by an indictment charging him with certifying to checks without authority and aiding and abetting in the loaning of public money to MELLEN, WARD & Co. The theory of the Government was that the receipt in question belonged to SMITH or to the State Bank. The Court held that witness was entitled to protection, as his testimony was essential in other cases in which he is personally interested, and therefore he was not compelled to answer the question. The Government also failed to introduce secondary evidence in regard to the receipts. Several other witnesses were examined, but no new facts were elicited. The Government expects to close its testimony to-morrow.

VIGIL.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Sixty-first Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 29.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BARNARD moved that the Committee on Revision be instructed to amend the article on towns and counties so that all moneys to be raised in any county for the support of the poor, other than for the erection and rent of buildings, shall be separately levied and stated in the assessment rolls. Laid on the table.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

The Convention then took up for consideration the article on the powers and duties of Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer and State Engineer.

The article provides that these officers shall be elected by the people.

Mr. DUGANNE moved to except the Attorney-General.

Mr. FOLGER earnestly opposed the proposition to give the appointment of the Attorney-General to the Governor and Senate.

Mr. WAKEMAN took a similar view.

Mr. CURTIS and Mr. KERNAN earnestly advocated the amendment.

The question was then taken on Mr. DUGANNE'S amendment, and lost by 50 to 66.

Mr. GERRY moved to strike out the provision requiring the Attorney-General to be a counselor-at-law for ten years. Carried.

Mr. BECKWITH moved to strike the State Engineer and Surveyor from the elective offices. Carried.

Mr. GERRY moved to amend so that no person shall be elected Attorney-General unless he shall be a counselor-at-law.

Mr. GREELEY moved to amend by striking out the whole proviso.

Mr. GERRY accepted the amendment, and it was adopted.

Mr. RUMSEY moved to amend to make the term of the Attorney-General four years. Lost.

The section as amended, providing that the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General and Treasurer shall be elected at the same time with the Governor, and shall hold their offices for the same term with the Governor, was then adopted.

Mr. BALLARD moved to add an additional section abolishing the office of State Engineer and Surveyor, to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1869. Carried.

Mr. CONGER moved to reconsider. Laid on the table.

The article, as amended, was then adopted and referred to the Committee on Revision.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Chair announced the next business in order to be the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature.

Mr. GERRY moved to postpone the subject until the minority report shall be presented and placed on the files. Lost.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature, Mr. BARKER in the chair.

The report provides for biennial sessions of the Legislature only.

Mr. BELL moved to amend so that the Legislature shall meet annually.

Without coming to a vote the Convention took a recess to 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7:30 o'clock.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature, Mr. COOK in the chair.

The pending question was on the motion of Mr. BELL to amend so as to provide for annual sessions of the Legislature. Adopted.

The section providing that the Governor may call special sessions of the Legislature by proclamation, in which shall be stated the peculiar object or objects for which they are so called, and that no business shall be transacted at any such special session except such as shall be stated in the proclamation calling the same, was adopted.

The section providing that no bill shall be introduced into either branch of the Legislature during the last five days of the session was rejected.

The section providing that the presiding officer of each House shall sign all bills publicly, and while the House over which he presides was in session, was rejected.

The section providing that on the day of its final adjournment the Legislature shall adjourn at 12 o'clock noon was adopted.

The Committee then rose and reported progress, and leave was granted to sit again.

Adjourned to to-morrow morning.

Colored Jurors in North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Judge FOWLE, of the County Court at Williamston, N. C., recently gave a decision allowing colored jurors, stating that since the abolition of Slavery, in 1865, by North Carolina, there was nothing excluding negroes from acting as jurors, and since the Civil Rights Bill was passed by Congress granting them all the rights of the whites, they were fully entitled to act in this capacity.

A Colored Man Murdered in Maryland.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Aug. 29.

On Wednesday evening JAMES BOOTH, a white man, shot and instantly killed a colored man named WILLIAM SMITH, who lived near him at Newcastle. BOOTH had been following and beating a colored boy who lived with SMITH, and the boy ran in the house and shut the door, when BOOTH came to the window and after a few words fired, killing SMITH. BOOTH is in custody.

Visit of a New Jersey Fire Company to Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 29.

The Union Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1, of Trenton, N. J., accompanied by Mayor ALFRED REED, of that place, arrived here to-day, per steamer *Chauncey Vibbard*, and met with a hearty reception. They will remain here three days, during which time all the places of public interest will be visited.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of Superintendent Denman—Peace Arrangement with Spotted Tail's Band—Runners Sent to Hostile Tribes.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

An official report has been received at the Indian Office, from Superintendent H. B. DENMAN, dated Omaha, Aug. 21, giving some details of the departure of the Sioux Indians, under SPOTTED TAIL, on their buffalo hunt, in accordance with permission given them to do so by the Indian Commissioners, and also with regard to the equipment of runners from SPOTTED TAIL'S band to the camps of the hostile Indians, near the head waters of the Republican River, which was also provided for recently by the Peace Commissioner. Superintendent DENMAN was at North Platte on the morning of the 19th instant, and had a council with the Indians with regard to the matter, and informed them that it was expected that SPOTTED TAIL, with his fellow-chiefs, would place themselves in communication with the hostile bands camped in the region of country which they proposed to visit, and use all their influence to persuade them to abandon the war path and meet the Commissioners in council at Fort Laramie, at the full of the moon in September next, with the view of negotiating a treaty of peace. He also informed them that United States troops had been sent north from Arkansas River, and were ranging in the region of the Republican River, and that they must avoid all trouble with them; upon hearing which SPOTTED TAIL asked to be furnished with white flags, saying that he would keep them flying in his camp, and he would not go further south than was necessary to find buffalo. He also promised he would lose no time in communicating with the hostile Indians, and expressed undoubted confidence in his ability to persuade them to give up war. SPOTTED TAIL and his chiefs seem pleased with the confidence placed in them by the Commissioners, and Superintendent DENMAN says there is every reason to believe that they will use all their influence to bring in the hostile bands and act in good faith. SPOTTED TAIL and SWIFT BEAR selected ten of their most trustworthy young men as messengers to visit the hostile Indians with offerings of peace, and stated they were ready to start whenever furnished with equipments, which consisted of the following articles for each of the Indians: One horse, one saddle, one bridle, one picket rope, one blanket, one rifle, one pair blue cloth leggings, one breech cloth, one blue military coat, one cavalry hat, one shirt, one black silk cravat and ten yards of scarlet Indian cloth. The Superintendent had the day before purchased the entire outfit for the messengers, and at once fitted them out and gave them their instructions, and each one of them a pass, or certificate, stating their business, and asking all officers of the United States Army to treat them well and aid them all in their power. The novel and striking feature in their preparation was the token of peace which each Indian carried with him. It consisted of eight square pieces of tobacco, wrapped up in one yard of scarlet cloth, and tied at each end and in the middle with red, white and blue ribbons. Yesterday, the Superintendent says in his report, at 1 o'clock, they started from North Platte, well mounted and equipped, and as they galloped away over the prairie, with their bright rifle-barrels, gay trappings and white flags glistening in the sun, they reminded one of a troop of cavaliers of the olden time, starting out on some good mission. While they were preparing to start, a number of squaws gathered in a group and commenced singing a wild Indian song, which he was informed by the interpreter was the song of peace. He gave SPOTTED TAIL and all the principal chiefs a pass similar to those given the messengers, and had printed on their white flags, in large letters, "SPOTTED TAIL'S Friendly Band." On their departure he gave them rations for twelve days, which greatly pleased them.

He adds:

> "I congratulate myself upon the fact that these Indians went away well pleased with their treatment, and entertaining toward the white man no other than the most friendly feeling. I sincerely believe that this band of Indians have gone forth as messengers of peace and good will, and in the end will prove themselves powerful instruments in consummating a general peace."

More Indian Peace Commissioners—Soldiers Sentenced to Fifteen Years Imprisonment.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Col. BUTTERFIELD, C. T. HATCH and twelve other gentlemen left Ellsworth, Kansas, yesterday for the mouth of the Little Arkansas River. They went in the capacity of Peace Commissioners to the Indians, and will join Gen. SHERMAN'S commission about 400 miles west of Fort Harker.

Nothing has yet been heard of the force sent from Fort Hayes to chastise the Indians, with whom Capt. AMES had a battle.

A large number of cattle are dying from the effects of heat and dust on the Northern Plains.

Sergts. SULLIVAN, MORGAN and SIMMONS, engaged in the destruction of COFFEY'S ranche, near one of the western forts some time since, have been sentenced by Court-martial to fifteen years' imprisonment in the Iowa Penitentiary.

Immense herds of buffalo are near Fort Kearny going South. The Indians are following them.

Gen. SHERMAN'S Indian Commission passed Sioux City, Iowa, last Monday. All were well.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Opening of Summit Tunnel—Tone of the Political Press—Shipping Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Aug. 29.

Summit tunnel, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 1,658 feet long, is now open from end to end through solid granite, and the track on the eastern slope of the mountain is now being laid.

The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a Committee to examine the sailor boarding-house matter and report a remedy.

The Union journals of this city discuss the issue made between Gen. GRANT and the President, and sustain GRANT. The *Bulletin* calls the course of the President suicidal.

A public meeting was held last night, at which the President's policy was strongly denounced.

The Overland Mail yesterday brought New-York letters of the 10th inst.

Coin drafts on New-York are selling at 1¼ per cent.; gold bars, $880. Legal-tenders unchanged.

Arrived last evening, the steamer *Oriflamme*, from Portland, with $150,000 in treasure.

Letters from Victoria represent that there is a strong under-current of feeling there in favor of annexation to the United States. The *Bulletin* of this city says the choice is between annexation or the ruin of the Colony.

MEXICO.

Catholic Priests, Going From the United States, to be Arrested—Minister Otterbourg.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, Aug. 29.

The steamship *Pisano* arrived here from Matamoras last night, with Mexican dates to the 21st, but little news.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* publishes a copy of the order of BERRIOZABAL to the Chief of Police, directing the arrest of all Catholic priests crossing over from the American to the Mexican side of the river and hold them subject to his directions.

Gen. REYNOLDS has established a quarantine between Brownsville and Corpus Christi. As yet no case of fever has appeared at Brownsville.

The American residents in the City of Mexico had tendered a public dinner to United States Minister OTTERBOURG.

Death of the Superintendent of the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 29.

JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, died here this morning.

Robbery of a Railroad Safe in New-Jersey.

WASHINGTON, N. J., via STANHOPE, N. J., }
Thursday, Aug. 29. }

The office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company at this point was entered by burglars last night, who blew the safe open and escaped with about thirteen hundred dollars in national currency and revenue stamps. No clue has yet been found to the perpetrators of the deed.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Nominations for Members of Parliament—Serious Riot at Montreal—The Mob Charged by Cavalry.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The nominations for members of Parliament were made here to-day. Mr. MCGEE was hooted down and prevented from speaking. CARTIER'S friends raised a riot at another place. LANCTOT (Liberal) had to be guarded home by the Police. Three men were dangerously beaten, and several others were injured.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 29—6:45 P. M.

The riot in the east part of the city was more serious than was at first reported. The troops were called out. Cavalry charged upon the mob, and two squadrons had to guard the candidates on their way home.

The casualties are severe, and number over thirty; but none are reported to be fatal.

The Brig Nellie Mitchell Drifting About at Sea, with All on Board Sick with Fever.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Capt. ISANNO, of the brig *Lizabel*, at this port from Swan Island, reports, Aug. 15, off Cape Antonio, bearing northwest 25 miles, spoke brig *Nellie Mitchell*, from Aspinwall for Swan Island, with all hands on board sick with fever.

The *Nellie Mitchell* had been drifting about the ocean for fourteen days, sailing in that time 600 miles, with no one able to steer vessel or work the pumps. Capt. ISANNO sent his second mate on board and kept company with him until near Key West, at which port the *Nellie Mitchell* put in.

Base Ball at New-London, Conn.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 29.

The Pequots of New-London, played a game yesterday at North Hampton, with the Hampton Base Ball Club of Springfield, for the championship of Western Massachusetts. The game was called at the close of the fourth inning, the score standing Pequots 19, Hamptons 12.

Postponement of the Base Ball Match in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The match game of base ball, intended for today between the Mutuals and Quaker City, was postponed on account of the rain storm, and will come off to-morrow morning, and in the afternoon they will play the Keystones.

Registration in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Returns from all except eight counties received at headquarters show the registration to be, whites 110,000, blacks 90,000. Of the counties not heard from four will give large white majorities.

Newspaper Suspended in Georgia by Gen. Pope.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 29.

The Charleston *Courier* of Wednesday says that the Albany (Ga.) *News* has been suspended by Gen. POPE on the general charge of disloyalty.

The Coming Prize Fight in Indiana.

LAWRENCEBURGH, Ind., Thursday, Aug. 29.

MIKE MCCOOL and party arrived here this morning on the early St. Louis train, and will remain here, awaiting the preliminaries to be arranged for the great prize fight. He appears to be in good condition.

The National Horse Fair at Springfield Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 29.

The rain this morning stopped the proceedings of the Horse Show in this city, but they were to be resumed to-morrow, according to the original programme.

Fire in Fremont, Ohio.

FREMONT, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Messrs. JUNE & BUCKLAND'S barrel and stave factory caught fire at 2 o'clock this afternoon and was entirely consumed. Loss, $25,000. Insured for $6,000.

Respite of Four Negroes Sentenced to be Hung at Mobile.

MOBILE, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Four negroes, who were sentenced to be hung here to-morrow, have been respited by Gov. PATTON four weeks.

Suicide of a Sailor in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

A sailor, named JOHN TAYLOR, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the head in North-street.

Death of an Old Merchant of Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

CALEB G. LORING, an old and esteemed Boston merchant, died this morning.

Registration in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

There were 220 persons registered to-day, of whom 87 were white, and 133 colored.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Address of the German Anti-Prohibitionists of Wisconsin.

The German Anti-Prohibition and Sunday Law Committee appointed by a Milwaukee mass meeting, has prepared and published an address to the Germans of Wisconsin, in which they say that they constitute more than one-third of the population of the State; that they have aided largely in the development of the State, and contributed a strong contingent to the Union army in the late war. It further sets forth that they have so borne themselves as to be entitled to have their nationality respected, and due consideration paid to those "progressive tendencies of which the Germans in this country are the leaders." Nevertheless, it asserts that an attempt is being made, by means of temperance and Sunday laws, to trench upon the proper boundaries of civil and religious freedom. "Reactionary sects and evil-minded priests," it is alleged, are engaged in these undertakings. The Germans are not the aggressors, they say, for they respect the religious and sectarian views of their fellow-citizens, and have no disposition to interfere with them; they only demand like toleration for their own views and usages. They accordingly call on the Germans of the State generally to adopt the following measures:

1. In choosing delegates to the State Conventions of either party, the German members of the party must seek to secure delegates who are opposed to the alleged attempt to enact Sunday and prohibitory laws in this State.

2. To secure the nomination of Senators and Assemblymen who are liberal in their views, and who on the subject of Sunday and temperance laws do not take a position either ambiguous or openly hostile to the Germans. Also, to seek to get men nominated who are not only right in sentiment, but who have ability to make themselves felt and to wield an influence in the Legislature. Further, to instruct members of the Legislature to favor a modification of "the law regulating the observance of the Sabbath, which has been in existence in Wisconsin since 1838, since the same is, as we believe, unjust as well as unconstitutional."

The address closes with an appeal to the Germans to be active and zealous in securing these results, warning them that their opponents are in the field and working with tireless energy.

Increase in Canal Revenues—Letter from Hon. S. B. Ruggles.

To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal:

During a short leave of absence from public duties elsewhere, the undersigned has enjoyed the opportunity of attending the Constitutional Convention at Albany, now in session, where he has been impressed not only with the earnestness and ability of its discussions, but an elevated love of truth exhibited by its members, regardless of party differences in former times. Having been officially connected with our canal policy in its earlier stages, the undersigned has been requested by several valued friends in the Convention to facilitate their inquiries as to the past rate of progress in the business and revenues of the canals, as a means of estimating their probable increase in the future. The following brief summary from official documents and tables in the Canal offices may afford the information desired, and save the labor of wading through voluminous reports, scattered through the last thirty years. The great point of difference will be found to have been in the prospective estimates, at various epochs, by the contending parties, of the business and revenues of the canals.

In March, 1838, the Committee on Ways and Means of the Assembly, in the report presented by the undersigned, estimated that the yearly tolls of the canals (then about $1,600,000) would increase to $3,000,000 by the year 1850, in case the enlargement of the Erie Canal, then in progress, should be completed with reasonable dispatch; and that the value of the property to be carried in that year, 1850, would be $140,000,000. In April, 1839, a report was made by the Finance Committee of the Senate, differing from that of the Assembly of 1838 by forty-six years, in estimating that the $3,000,000 yearly tolls would not be reached until the year 1886.

The enlargement of the Erie Canal was not completed until about the year 1859—having been arrested by the "Stop Law" of 1842, and the subsequent Constitutional Convention of 1846, in which body Mr. MICHAEL HOFFMAN was a leading member. In that convention Mr. HOFFMAN earnestly contended that the revenues of the canals had reached their "culminating point," or were fast approaching it. The Constitution of 1846, which prohibited all loans of money for completing the enlargement, was amended in 1854 by a popular vote of 185,771 to 60,526, (being more than three to one,) which permitted loans for $11,500,000.

The tables hereto appended will sufficiently show the comparative accuracy of these conflicting estimates of revenues and business. They are arranged in five successive cycles of five years each, extending from 1840 to the close of 1865. They show, first, as to tons carried, an increase from 9,066,122 tons in the cycle ending in 1845, to 25,246,927 tons in the cycle ending in 1865. Second, as to value of property carried—an increase from $420,000,000 in the cycle ending in 1845, to $1,104,000,000 in the cycle ending in 1865. And, third, as to revenues—an increase from $10,957,228 in the cycle ending in 1845, to $21,466,872 in the cycle ending in 1865. In the single year 1866, just past, and the first of a sixth cycle, now in progress, they show a still further increase, the tons being 5,775,220—the values $270,968,676, and the tolls, $4,437,639.

As to the year 1850, the era fixed in the prospective estimate of the Committee of Ways and Means in 1838, the tolls were $3,076,617, although the rates had been considerably reduced. The value of the property carried, although the enlargement was not finished, was $156,397,929. The value of the property carried on the Erie Canal alone, in 1850, was $127,159,967; in 1852, $168,981,032. The rate of increase in the 25 years has been in tons about 290 per cent.; in values, 275 per cent., and in tolls (at reduced rates,) nearly 200 per cent. These figures may possibly dispel the apprehensions of some of our worthy fellow-citizens, who assert that "the Erie Canal has had its day!" They surely call for a large and prudent forecast in providing seasonably and adequately for the further increase in the coming 20 years, which past experience and the resistless growth of the great American interior render morally inevitable.

Respectfully and faithfully yours,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

ALBANY, Aug. 27, 1867.

Murder of a Colored Man in Louisiana—The Murderer Allowed to Escape by the Sheriff.

The New-Orleans *Republican* publishes the following statement, transmitted to Gov. FLANDERS, from a responsible citizen, and says that not only this particular case will be examined into, and the proper remedy applied by placing loyal men in office but in all the parishes where complaints are brought forward, and supported by proof, that the present rebel authorities are abusing their trust to oppress, or deny equal justice to loyal citizens, or thwart the reconstruction of the State, they will be reported to the Commanding-General for dismissal from office:

ALEXANDRIA, La., Aug. 19, 1867.

To His Excellency Benjamin F. Flanders, Governor of the State of Louisiana:

I have the honor to submit the following statement of facts in connection with a murder committed in Rapides Parish the last part of the month of July, 1867: It seems that trouble occurred between one THOMAS MCNEELY and a colored man named JEFFERSON, in which the white man, MCNEELEY, shot the colored man JEFFERSON with a double-barreled shot-gun, putting fifteen buckshot into the colored man's left side and stomach, killing him instantly. The case was brought before Justice JOHN C. MORANTINE for trial, and the accused let out under $500 bond; and the said Justice MORANTINE did refuse to admit the testimony on the part of the State, because the witnesses were of negro and Indian blood. The case was referred to the Freedmen's Bureau, and upon the affidavit of the deceased's brother before Justice J. OSBURN, a warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of this MCNEELY; the warrant was executed, and MCNEELY brought by Sheriff JAMES R. ANDREWS before Justice J. OSBURN for second trial. In the absence of witnesses, and the case not being a bailable one, the prisoner was put in custody of the Sheriff, and the Sheriff ordered to lodge him in jail for safe keeping. After the Sheriff, with the prisoner, left the Justice's Court, the Sheriff allowed the prisoner to leave his presence without any officer, under the pretence of consulting a attorney. The Sheriff was fully aware of the prisoner's horse being close at hand, and all means of escape easy. The prisoner took advantage of this, and made his escape; he was met by a Mr. WEBSTER, a mail-carrier; he told him of his having been ordered to jail, but added that he had no idea of going to jail. Apparently, the Sheriff made no attempt to rearrest him, and the prisoner is now at large. There seems to be no disposition to bring the prisoner to justice, or action brought against the Sheriff for allowing the prisoner to escape.

The Deputy Sheriff and Jailer, WILLIAM HARRIS, was present at the Court, and could have taken charge of the prisoner had the Sheriff desired him to do so, which is customary when the Jailer is present. This Mr. HARRIS made the remark to, and in the presence of the Court that the said Sheriff ANDREWS would never get this MCNEELY to jail. A few days after Mr. HARRIS met the Justice and repeated his words, adding that he felt certain that Sheriff ANDREWS would not take the prisoner to jail when he left Court with him. In making the foregoing statement, I do it after looking up all the facts connected with the case, and can substantiate all statements made herein.

In view of the above statement of facts, and it being well known that Sheriff ANDREWS is an enemy to the United States Government, I most respectfully request his removal as Sheriff of this parish and some good, reliable man appointed in his stead, one who will assist me in keeping order at the coming election, and will execute the law without fear or favor to either party.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
AZARIAH F. WILD,
Chairman of Board of Registers, Rapides Parish.

Mysterious Murder of a Young Girl in Lansingburgh.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 29.

One of the most singular and mysterious tragedies that was ever enacted in this vicinity occurred in Lansingburgh last evening about 8 o'clock. Up to this morning even the name of the victim was unknown, although last night it was supposed that a recognition of the body of the deceased had been made, and by that means a clue to the perpetrators of the murder obtained.

All the facts thus far developed are briefly these: At about 8 o'clock, a gentleman, named BULSON walking along State-street, near Canal, had his attention attracted to a carriage passing along, and containing a man and woman. The woman was crying and the man was endeavoring to pacify her. Mr. BULSON immediately notified Sergt. KING, of the Police, who started in pursuit of the carriage, but did not overtake it—the driver whipping up the horses and rapidly passing through several streets finally disappeared in the darkness. Upon retracing his steps Sergt. KING came upon the body of a female—a young girl—lying by the roadside, dead. She was picked up and conveyed to the Station-house, where Dr. HULL made a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased, and found that she was the victim of an abortion. A short distance from the place where the girl was picked up, a bundle of female clothing thrown from the carriage was found. The jocky hat was marked "Miss Adams" on the inside of the crown, and the handkerchief was marked "Carrie." The dress was a dark colored one, spotted with red dots. The supposition is that the girl was also thrown out of the vehicle when it was discovered that she could not live, as the best means to hide if possible the connection of the guilty perpetrators.

This morning the body of the unfortunate girl was fully identified as that of CARRIE HUBBARD. Coroner BARTON impaneled a jury at 9 o'clock this morning. ELIZABETH HUBBARD, a sister of deceased, identified the body as that of CAROLINE HUBBARD. CAROLINE was 19 years old last April. Witness had not seen her since November last—a year ago she was dressmaking in Lansingburgh. JAMES CHRISTIE and JOHN CLUTE both testified that they saw the deceased sitting near TRACEY'S ice-house ten minutes before she died. A man was holding her hands, and said to her he could do nothing for her. H then got in the carriage and drove rapidly away; could not recognize him.

The Powder-Mill Explosion in Bennington.

The Bennington (Vt.) *Banner* contains a full account of the explosion of one of the powder-mills in that village on Tuesday last. The mill destroyed was the "mixing-mill," and it is supposed the explosion occurred while MOON, one of the victims, was putting a window in the building, and that he hit a nail with a hammer, causing a spark. The *Banner* says:

> "Three employes—EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, WM. DOWNS and ABRAM MOON—were instantly killed. The bodies of CUNNINGHAM and MOON were not mutilated beyond recognition, although burnt almost to a crisp. But the body of DOWNS was a most horrid sight, and sent a sickening horror through the beholders. His body was thrown to a distance of some thirty rods, both arms and both legs were twisted off and hurled in contrary directions from one another, one arm violently striking a building some sixty rods from the scene of the disaster, while his head was torn completely off, and in fact could not be found. This is the first explosion on the company's grounds since six years ago, when five mills went off at about 4 o'clock in the morning. Fortunately no one was injured then, only one or two hands being about the works. In fact, this is the first time since the works have been located here that any of the employes have lost their lives, although a number of explosions have taken place, in one of which, it will be remembered, two small boys, one of them a son of H. E. BRADFORD, were instantly killed. All three of the deceased men were married. Others of the employes had most narrow escapes. AMASA P. CUTLER had just left the building and entered another but a few rods away when the explosion took place. He could not have been away more than a single minute. A second, named PRICE, had also just left and gone to the next mill, close by; while a third, CHESTER SPRAGUE, was going to the building, and was not more than five or six rods from it, when seeing the roof beginning to heave, he had just time to jump behind a tree by his side when the explosion ensued."

A. C. GEER, one of the proprietors of the works, says that the pecuniary loss from the explosion will not exceed $2,000. The building destroyed contained cylinders for pulverizing charcoal and brimstone, a grinder for saltpetre, and a mixer, in which the three ingredients were mixed. The pulverizing cylinder and the mixer were in one room and the grinder in another, separated by a partition. These ingredients, in this stage of the process of manufacture, were not regarded by the men as explosive, and to this fact may probably be traced the misfortune.

The Plattsburgh Fire List of Insurances

The following is said to be a correct list of the insurance losses by the recent destructive fire in Plattsburgh:

Ætna, of Hartford	$42,150
Home, of New-York	26,300
Hartford, of Hartford	17,400
Commerce, Albany	17,000
Germania, of New-York	15,450
Security, of New-York	14,125
International, of New-York	10,000
Springfield, F. & M., Springfield, Mass	11,800
Continental, of New-York	9,950
Phœnix, of Hartford	8,700
Phœnix, of Brooklyn	8,000
North American, of New-York	8,500
Lorillard, of New-York	7,200
City Fire, of Hartford	7,300
Lamar, of New-York	8,400
Home, of New-Haven	5,750
Albany City, of New-York	4,300
Western, of Buffalo, New-York	4,500
Putnam, of Hartford	4,500
Metropolitan, of New-York	4,000
Enterprise, of Philadelphia	3,000
Jersey City, of New-Jersey	2,000
Tradesman's Insurance Co., of New-York	2,000
Total	$242,325

Attempted Incendiarism.

At a few minutes past 11 o'clock last evening Officers NEALIS and O'ROURKE, of the First Precinct, hearing a noise seemingly caused by men walking about the premises No. 17 Front-street, occupied by D. BANER, produce merchant, and suspecting the presence of burglars, entered the front door, which they found to be unlocked. The officers were met at their entrance by a dense volume of smoke, and giving the alarm of fire, hastened up stairs in search of the men, who, however, had already escaped by passing out of a rear window on the third floor to the roof of an adjoining building. The fire was extinguished before any damage had been done, and it was found it had been kindled on the third floor by setting fire to a lot of tow surrounded by a number of hams.

The building is a four-story brick structure. Aside from about one hundred barrels of lard or pork in the cellar and on the first floor, there was nothing whatever in it except a few hams on the floor where the fire had been kindled. Sergeant CHENY and Roundsman HELMHOLTZ made a thorough search over all the roofs in the block and in the adjoining streets for the men who had escaped from the building, but found no trace of them.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SPEEDY ARREST.—Last evening, just after dark, Officer WOOLSEY, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, saw three men in Broadway acting in a suspicious manner, and, following them, saw them enter the store of GEORGE W. FRENCH, No. 607 Broadway. One of the men snatched three boxes of gents' apparel for underwear from the counter, and then all fled. The officer pursued and captured the man with the stolen goods. He gave the name of JOHN WARD, and was locked up at Police Headquarters.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, is at the Westminster Hotel. Baron Ostensachen, of Russia, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. William Williams, of Connecticut; Hon. E. B. Judson, of Syracuse; Gen. W. Lilly, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. J. H. Martindale, of Albany; Hon. H. Buckingham, of Connecticut; Hon. John Butterfield, of Utica, and W. H. Jones, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

FIRE IN SIXTH STREET.—Last evening at 11:30 a fire was discovered in the fancy goods store of FRANCIS SHIBER, No. 97 Sixth-street, which was not extinguished until a damage to the amount of $1,200 had been inflicted, a loss fully covered by an insurance in the Rutgers for $2,000. The fire originated under the counter, a few minutes after the store had been closed for the night, and Fire Marshal BAKER has begun an inquiry into the matter.

CUTTING AFFRAY.—At 10:30 o'clock, last night, GEORGE HALL, a steward, residing at No. 345 Water-street, and PETER COLEMAN, a fiddler, living at No. 338 Water-street, quarreled in Water-street, near Roosevelt, about a woman, when HALL cut COLEMAN with a knife, inflicting a severe wound in the head. HALL was arrested by Officer DORSEY, of the Fourth Precinct, and locked up.

DROWNED.—Last night at 9 o'clock a youth, named JOHN REILLY, while bathing with a number of companions at Pier No. 27 North River, was drowned.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

In Thousands of Cases.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and never failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Down among the dead men are, at this moment, thousands who might have been alive and well had they used that great life preserver, PLANTATION BITTERS. Let the living lay it to heart that they are the best known remedy for all dyspeptic complaints, stomach derangements and general debility. As a delicious cordial, combined with great tonic virtues, their equal cannot be found.

Delicate females, clergymen, merchants, lawyers and persons of sedentary habits—particularly those who are weak and suffer with mental depression, are greatly benefited by these Bitters.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies, the Use of Artificial Paddings is destructive to health and beauty. Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevators develop physiologically. Depot, 907 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors, at the Paris Exposition, 1867—the first Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines, —First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CORSON—CONE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 27, at the Pearl-st. Church, Hartford, Conn., Dr. A. C. CORSON, Surgeon to the U. S. M. steamship *Fulton*, to Miss HENRIETTA H. CONE, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. R. Cone, of Hartford, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. James Brewster, of New-Haven.

CADE—RANDALL.—On Sunday, Aug. 25, at the residence of Rev. H. Toelke, the officiating clergyman, ROBERT, son of Robert Cade, Esq., of Ipswich, England, to ELLA, daughter of the late William Randall, Esq., of Paterson, N. J.

KIMBER—GUMMERE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 28, at the Church of the Redeemer, Lower Merion, Penn., by Rev. H. H. Morrell, assisted by Rev. E. L. Lycett, Rector of the Parish, JOSHUA KIMBER, of Flushing, N. Y., to CAROLINE E., daughter of Samuel J. Gummeré, President of Haverford College, Penn.

MERRILL—HUNTRESS.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 29, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, FRANK S. MERRILL to Miss SUSAN HUNTRESS, both of Boston. No cards.

MILLER—EMERSON.—At Grace Church, in Amherst, Mass., on Tuesday, Aug. 27, by Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., SAMUEL F. MILLER, Esq., of Chicago, to ALMA F. EMERSON, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Emerson, of Heath, Mass.

SHAW—POOLEY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 28, at Zion Church, Dobbs' Ferry, by Rev. George B. Reese, WM. GEE SHAW, of New-York, to SARAH M., youngest daughter of James H. Pooley, M. D., of Dobbs' Ferry.

VANDYNE—MARSELIS.—At St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 28, by Rev. Robert F. Chase, Rev. CHARLES H. VANDYNE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to HELEN N., youngest daughter of Isaac N. Marselis, M. D., of the former city.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—At Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 27, AMELIA H., wife of Charles G. Arnold, and daughter of David Allen, in the 45th year of her age.

BOWTIER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 29, of cancer, Miss LOUISA BOWTIER, aged 64 years.

The funeral will take place at Graham Institute, Washington, near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 3 P. M. Friends are invited to attend.

CARTER.—At Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 29, Mrs. HANNAH BOOTH CARTER, in the 83d year of her age, relict of the late Hermas Carter.

Funeral from residence of Newton Carter, No. 738 Main-st., this day, (Friday,) at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DUCLOS.—On Sunday, Aug. 25, EMMA, wife of Joseph M. Duclos, aged 29 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 244 East 33d-st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

ESTES.—On Wednesday, Aug. 28, CATHARINE BRYAN, wife of Alston B. Estes, and daughter of the late John Bryan, of Albany, N. Y.

Funeral services will take place this day, (Friday,) the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 142 East 49th-st., to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited.

FRENCH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 28, SARAH, wife of Capt. Francis M. French, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 30 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FORBES.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 29, CATHERINE FORBES, eldest daughter of Jeannette and the late Donald Forbes, of Harlem.

Notice of funeral in Saturday's papers.

HALSTED.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Aug. 29, Mrs. SARAH HALSTED, widow of the late Wm. H. Halsted, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her brother, Smith Barker, and her sons-in-law, H. B. Clapp and Richard Lavery, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 318 East 30th-st., on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

HOOGLAND.—On Wednesday, Aug. 28, SUSAN, daughter of the late John Hoogland, Jamaica, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) Aug. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, Elbert Hoogland, No. 293 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

HOLLEY.—At Lakeville, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 27, JOHN COFFING HOLLEY, only son of the late John C. and Lerda Sterling Holley, aged 1 year, 5 months and 14 days.

LOW.—In New-York, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, WILLIAM HERVEY LOW, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Transfiguration, in 29th-st., near 5th-av., without further notice.

MCFARLANE.—At Corpus Christi, Texas, on Friday, Aug. 9, of yellow fever, ALEXANDER MCFARLANE, aged 32 years and 3 months.

NOURSE.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 28, ROBERT, son of Alfred P. and Camilla F. Nourse, of this City.

Funeral at Tarrytown this day, (Friday,) the 30th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to be present without further invitation.

PENMAN.—At Woodstock, Canada West, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, CLEMENTINE MENZIES, wife of Daniel Penman, aged 55 years.

STEARNS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 29, JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The funeral services will be held at Elizabeth on Saturday, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock. Interment at Mount Auburn, near Boston.

SWIFT.—At Dorchester, Mass., on Monday, Aug. 26, Miss MARY SWIFT, sister of the late Dr. William Swift, U. S. N.

TURNER.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 28, ELIZABETH, wife of Daniel H. Turner.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, A. H. Scudder, No. 223 West 11th-st., (late No. 19 Hammond-st.,) on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

WANDELL.—On Thursday, Aug. 29, WILLIE M., son of John M. and Lizzie Wandell, aged 11 months and 19 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his grandfather, Mr. J. C. Wandell, No. 550 West 44th-st., this day, (Friday,) 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, also those of his grandfather, J. Jenkins, Esq., are requested to attend without further notice.

WHITEHEAD.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 27, Hon. IRA C. WHITEHEAD, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the First Presbyterian Church at Morristown, on Saturday morning, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock. A train leaves New-York for Morristown from foot of Barclay-st., by Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8 A. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 178.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Cedar-street, North River, aged about twenty-five years, stout built, sandy hair, smooth face, five feet ten inches high. Dressed as follows: Blue flannel blouse, black vest, black pants, shoes, white socks or stockings, blue flannel shirt. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

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Everybody knows the cause of dyspepsia. The stomach lacks strength to dissolve the food, the bowels do not perform their office regularly, the liver is disordered. The condition of all these organs is changed by the action of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, and the renovation is so complete and perfect that every symptom of indigestion vanishes, and new vigor is infused into the whole organization.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists.

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Price 50 cents. Prepared only by D. K. REED, Roxbury, Mass. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., General Agents, Boston. Sold by druggists everywhere.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Falmouth and Havre, per steamer FULTON; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF ANTWERP, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 31st day of August, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15, A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45, A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.; Station O, 7:55 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

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RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, AUGUST 29, 1867.

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For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
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These Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 375 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.

For full particulars and terms, apply at office of
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NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, BONDS, issued in aid of the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad and repudiated by the county, wanted at high rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

THE OHIO NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, July 25, 1867.

TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that, at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the Articles of Association of said Bank, at the office of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, on the 3d day of July, 1867, it was voted by the Shareholders of said Association, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, that said Association go into liquidation and be closed.

In testimony whereof, I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said Association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, the day and year above written.
W. W. BROWN, Cashier.
[Seal of the Bank.]

NOTICE.—The Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, located in Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
W. W. BROWN, Cashier.
Dated JULY 25, 1867.

This Bank having been consolidated with the Merchants' National Bank, the notes and other claims against it will be paid at that Bank.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1867.

A MAJORITY IN INTEREST OF THE holders of the preferred second mortgage and income second mortgage bonds, and also of the preferred stock of this Company, having consented in the manner provided by the deed of trust to an increase of the preferred stock of this Company by an issue of three thousand four hundred additional shares, of the same character as the existing stock, to enable the Directors to settle with the present holders of preferred stock for any preference claim over the common stock which may have accrued on the same up to Jan. 1, 1867;

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Directors will issue in settlement of said claim one share of said new stock for every five shares of the existing stock to the holders thereof, on the 2d day of September next; that for the purpose of ascertaining the persons entitled to the same, the transfer books of the preferred stock will remain open till the 2d day of September next, inclusive, when they will be closed, and so remain till the 10th day of September following, after which the certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. O. BRYANT, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the Stonington Steamboat Company has been organized, and a portion of the stock of said Company has been reserved to be distributed among such of the stockholders of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company as may take their proportion of the increased capital of that Company allotted to them.

Parties wishing to avail themselves of this privilege will please make application to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, on or before the 10th September, proximo, at which time said stock will be distributed, pro rata, among them.
JAMES I. DAY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, Aug. 21, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fifth installment of $10 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company is due on the second day of September next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company, and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the issue of new Certificates of their Stock, in place of Certificates Nos. 17,799 and 17,800, each for 20 shares, in the name of George W. Barney, which were lost on the mail between Newport, R. I., and New-York City, on or about the 13th of July ult.

Any party to whom same may be presented for negotiation or sale is requested to communicate with the undersigned, who alone are authorized to transfer it.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 16, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1867, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company, of Alabama, will be paid at the Chatham National Bank, New-York.
L. OWEN, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Aug. 27, 1867.

THE INTEREST WARRANTS OF THE Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company due Sept. 1, will be paid on and after Sept. 2 at the Ocean National Bank, in the City of New-York.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Aug. 19, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 10-40 COUPONS, due Sept. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST.—THE interest due Sept. 1 on the bonds of Queens County will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing.
CHARLES A. ROE, County Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

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NEW-YORK, August 29—3 P. M

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	110⅞	111⅛	Gold	141¾	141⅞
Coupon, 1881	111¼	111⅜	Aug. 7.30	107	107¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	108⅜	109	June 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅞	114⅛	July, 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅜	109½	Oct., comp'ds. '64	118⅞	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅜	110⅝	Dec., comp'ds. '64	117⅞	118⅛
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107⅞	108	May, comp'ds. '65	116⅞	117⅛
5-20 C., '67	107⅞	108⅛	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
10-40 Reg	98⅞	99	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115⅛	115⅜
10-40 Coupon	102⅜	103	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115	115⅜

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AMERICAN BANKERS,
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AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1867.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1867, FROM the Bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a certificate of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad Company for 5,000 shares, of the par value of $50,000, issued in the name of Cornelius S. Bushnell and the blank power and transfer on the back of the certificate indorsed by him, as the same was stolen, and the necessary steps taken to prevent its transfer at the office of that Company. CLARK BELL, Attorney for the owner, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the RUSSELL FILE COMPANY for the election of (10) ten trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad-st., on the 6th of September next, at 12 o'clock. By order of the President.
J. B. PEABODY, Secretary pro tem.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1 on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of
F. B. WALLACE & CO., No. 31 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
AUG. 13, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Aug. 28, 1867.

A dividend of five per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 16th of September, proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Ocean National Bank in the City of New-York. Dividends remaining unpaid at the expiration of thirty days will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. The transfer books will close on Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 3.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two and one-half Per Cent. out of the net earnings of quarter ending Aug. 19, payable at the Company's Office, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopened Sept. 12.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1867.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the Company's office, MONDAY, Sept. 2. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened Tuesday, Sept. 3. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDE L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before the FIRST OF ANY MONTH will draw interest from that date. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of tax. Open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, allowed on sums from $5 to $5,000.
Interest on new deposits commences Sept. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE PROOF BANKING HOUSE.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, Pres't.
R. B. BULL, Sec'y.
E. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

D. M. SEAMAN,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 14 Pine-st.
Houses wanted, for sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished; also, property on the Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Eighth Ward, &c. Personal and prompt attention given to all business intrusted to my care.

FOR SALE—THREE SPLENDID NEW FOUR-story and basement brown-stone houses, now ready for occupying, on northeast corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av.; beautiful location; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises of JOHN GLASS, owner.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to Park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, IN FIRST-CLASS LOCATIONS, ALWAYS FOR SALE BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 10 PINE-ST.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE NINTH WARD, BROOKlyn, a handsome three-story cottage house, with a two-story extension and about six lots of ground, beautifully laid out, situated on the south side of Herkimer-st., one door west of Nostrand-av.; the house is in good repair and supplied with modern conveniences. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes, from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from
JACOB SHARPE,
General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st.,
and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.

Particulars can also be obtained at the office of Jos. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.
MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

ATTENTION!—ALL WANTING FARMS, fruit lands, village lots and water powers. For sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York City, on railroad to Philadelphia; soil superior for all crops, country rolling, climate proverbially healthy; no fever and ague; water soft and pure; $25 per acre and upward; terms easy. For circulars, &c., address ROBT. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, N. Y., or V. S. HOLT, Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, ON THE Hudson, at Rhinebeck; country seat known as "Clifton Point;" contains 125 acres, and water grant to channel entire frontage; land of best quality; river and mountain views unsurpassed; lawns and walks delightfully shaded and well arranged. For circular of description, &c., apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Executor, &c., No. 26 Broad-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLEASANT house of 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, 40x40, near Hackensack, N. J., with about 1½ acres of land; house and ground well arranged; healthy locality and pleasant surroundings; possession about 1st October; price, furnished, $10,000; unfurnished, $9,000. Apply to WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale at Bergen Point, situated on Newark Bay; two and a half-story Gothic house, containing 15 rooms, with every modern improvement; grounds comprise 6 acres, with a water front of 400 feet; fine shade, and a very great quantity and variety of fruit.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HIGHWOOD Park, Tenafly station, Northern Railroad, New-Jersey, a commodious dwelling, suitable for a large family, boarders, store purposes or female school; also villa lots for sale. Apply to H. B. PALMER, No. 416 Broadway, or G. HUYLER at the station.

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, and desirably located; one of 6 acres, one of 43 acres, one of 130 acres and one of 236 acres; very desirable. Apply, between 3 and 4 o'clock, to
E. G. SHEPPARD, No. 2 Bowling-Green.

AT BERGEN, N. J., HANDSOME RESIdence with 12 lots; also, country seats and farms for sale at Orange, Millburn, Summit, Chatham, Madison and Morristown. Prices, $3,000 to $30,000. CHARLES W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farmhouses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

A FINE FARM OF 75 ACRES FOR SALE on Central Railroad, of New-Jersey; faces the south and well adapted for fruit; large two-story frame house, in good order, and numerous outbuildings; price $5,625.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A WELL-LOCATED FARM OF 14 ACRES for sale at Scotch Plains; good buildings, fine stream of water, and abundance of fruit; price $4,500.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

$32,000.—WANTED. A FIRST-CLASS house or country residence, near the City, in exchange for above amount of ready made clothing. No. 615 Broadway.

TO LET.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.

No. 245; the second, third and fourth floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

FOR LEASE—ALL THE CHARTER RIGHTS and franchises granted to the New-Orleans and Jackson and G. N. Railroad Company, for the construction and maintenance of a line of railroad from Canton, Miss., to the Tennessee River, (say 210 miles,) will be leased for a term of years. This important connection will shorten the distance between Washington and New-Orleans about twelve hours. About $500,000 have been expended, and about $200,000 of stock subscription is still to be collected. For particulars apply to the undersigned, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, between 10 and 11 A. M., for five days from date.
G. T. BEAUREGARD, President.
W. ALEX. GORDON, } Commissioners.
A. M. CAROTHERS, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1867.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET FROM OCTOBER to April, furnished, a first-class brick house, with fine stable, horses, carriages, cow, &c., in complete order; house is large and roomy, with hot and cold water, furnace, and all the attributes of a comfortable home; will be let very low for six months to a good tenant; price $250 per month. Address, for particulars, D. M. B., Box No. 1,249 Post-office.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER—THE COUNTRY residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Boston Post-road, consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge and stable; the garden is large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with greenhouse. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—A FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR, FOUR rooms each, in perfect order; gas and water; suitable for private dwelling or business purposes. Also a large store, with good basement, at No. 107 4th-av., one door below 12th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TO A PRIVATE family, a desirable three-story house, on 21st-st., 24x60, with all improvements, and in perfect order, just painted throughout. Rent $400 per month. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED House, No. 47 Lafayette-place. To private family only. Possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH FIFTY acres of land, pleasantly situated on the Orange Mountain, two miles from the depot. Inquire of R. BOWNE, No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT houses on Gramercy-square, 20th-st., in perfect order from cellar to garret; rent $450 per month.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON 18TH-st., near Irving-place; house ready for immediate occupation; to 1st May; rent $300 per month.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—UNFURNISHED, ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL. APPLY TO S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 10 PINE-ST.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, for a gentleman, his wife, child and servant, rooms on the second floor, consisting of parlor, two bedrooms, bath and water-closet; private table; for good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address, with particulars, M. M., Box No. 144 Times Office.

WANTED—TO BUY OR HIRE A GOOD HOUSE, on or near 5th-av. Address Box N, Box No. 1,667, New-York Post-office.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTed for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

HOTELS.

LACLEDE HOTEL,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

This new first-class hotel will be opened for reception of guests on the 1st of September. The building is a five-story marble front, on the corner 5th and Chesnut sts., on the fashionable promenade and very convenient to the business centre of the city. The furniture, beds, bedding and entire outfit of the house are new and complete, with all the approved new appliances for hotel keeping. The proprietors promise their guests their best efforts to please, and ask a share of the traveling patronage; terms $4 per day.
BROLASKI & MALIN, Proprietors.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.

As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.

Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

MASON & THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av.,
Will open on the 16th of Sept. Classbooks open on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For particulars see circulars. Address
MASON & THOMAS,
Conservatory Office, No. 129 5th-av., New-York.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS JAUDON'S
English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 7th-av., will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss JAUDON will be at home after Sept. 3. Until then all letters addressed to Princeton, Mass., will receive prompt attention.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 13th-st.
This school, heretofore Misses Aubert's, will reopen Sept. 19, under the direction of Miss M. G. REYNS.
Prof. E. AUBERT gives his instructions as formerly.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'
English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Reopens Sept. 2. Address
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place, New-York, or address the Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. H. B. Chapin, A. M., rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The forty-eighth annual session will commence on Monday, Sept. 9. Circulars at Frankfield's, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.; R. Carter & Bros'., No. 530 Broadway; Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N.Y.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR girls, from the age of 7 to 16 years; number limited to twelve. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mr. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn., or to W. H. BURR, No. 229 Fulton-st., New-York.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select classical and English school for twenty boys. The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars address S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.—A lady desires to receive into a pleasant home in Litchfield, Conn., a limited number of little girls; her aim being their mental, moral and physical culture. Address, for one week, W., Box No. 144 Times Office.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. D. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MISS RODGERS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1867, No. 323 Lexington-av., southeast corner of 40th-st.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17. The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 209 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.,
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to
C. F. CHANDLER,
Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils limited to six.

PARKER ACADEMY,
A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.
Mr. Lewis may be seen at the Union Place Hotel till Aug. 28.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Morristown, N. J.
A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

PRICES REDUCED.
LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 5.
For circulars, apply to C. F. GILMAN, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or the Principal, Rev. D. N. SMITH.

MISS M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. ARTOIS'
English and French School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE was removed in April last from Yonkers, N. Y., to New-Canaan, Conn.—a farm of sixty acres having been provided for it in one of the most healthful localities of the country. The twenty-sixth semi-annual session commences on the 2d of September, when a prompt attendance of the members is requested. For circulars, address as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructors, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—Washington Heights—Reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French the language of the school. English, Spanish, German, classics. Graduating courses for surveying and business. Circulars at Nos. 183 and 913 Broadway, (drug-stores,) and No. 701, (music-store.)

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPErior institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 148 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 66 West 11th-st., same date.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.
The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.
Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.
Studies in this institution will be resumed on MONDAY, Sept. 2. The pleasant and salubrious site of the College on the banks of the Hudson, eight miles from the City Hall, no less than the completeness and thoroughness of the studies, have rendered this institution highly popular and desirable for young men intending to embrace any of the liberal professions or to devote themselves to mercantile pursuits. The charge for board, washing and tuition is moderate. The number of students in daily attendance in this institution and its preparatory schools, during the last session, was over seven hundred. For further particulars see catalogue.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

TEACHERS.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.
A gentleman of unquestionable character and ability is wanted to teach instrumental and vocal music in the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary." Salary $1,000. The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30.
CHARLES F. DOWD, Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
430 Broome. Demand for Teachers in all departments is brisk. Wanted, specially, Principal for public school in neighboring city, $1,500; also English and Classical assistants in Boarding Schools on Hudson. On Saturday Principals here for interviews. J. W. SCHERMERHORN.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF ENGLISH branches and elocution, to give all his time to my school. Ample salary to a competent man. Engagement from September 17. Address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Brattleboro, Vt., or apply personally, on September 7, at Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, EDUcated in Scotland, desires a situation; can teach the usual English branches, with Latin, Greek and French; best of reference given. Apply to THOMAS NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

A GERMAN LADY, COMPETENT TO teach French, music, singing, painting and the classics, desires a situation either as governess with a private family or in a ladies' seminary; City or country; highest references. Address S. B., Box 140 Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES a situation in a school or family, to teach the English branches; best of reference given. Address Miss O. A., Utica, N. Y.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN A PUBLIC school desires a situation to teach the higher English branches. Address B. A. Box No. 142 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH Protestant young women, separate or together: one is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; the other is a good general housework girl, or as chambermaid and waitress, &c., or as nurse and to do sewing; can do anything. Inquire at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands soups, meats, pastry and jellies, and is an excellent baker; city reference. Apply at No. 289, corner of 18th-st. and 6th-av.; entrance in 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or would take a laundress' place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 349 West 43d-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN FOR a young English girl, accustomed to travel, a situation as nurse in a family going to Europe or Cuba. Apply to Mrs. SANDERS' Employment Office, 3d-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged English woman as first-class cook; is a thoroughly competent cook for a private family or hotel, or first-class restaurant in City or country. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND ASsist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, pie and cake; can give good reference. Call at No. 331 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as a good cook; understands baking, soups, meats, desserts, &c.; is willing to assist with the washing; very best of City reference. Apply at No. 133 West 17th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as waitress; would assist in chamberwork or fine washing; can furnish best City reference. Call or address, for two days, to No. 312 7th-av., corner 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as cook, washer and ironer in the best manner; is a good general housework servant; would go to either country or City for a steady home. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged German woman as good plain cook; would assist in washing; is a good baker; good reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the highest City and country reference; no objection to the country if required. Call at 51 West 18th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman, a situation as housekeeper; a comfortable home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 631 Hudson-st., near Jane.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer by a respectable woman; good City reference. Address or call at No. 9 Mangin-st.

WASHING TAKEN IN BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands it in all its branches; is a first-class fluter; willing to go out by the day. Call at No. 213 7th-av., top floor, back room.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the oldest American Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., moderate, to suit the times.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENer, with three years' reference from former employer, a situation; can milk and fully understands the care and management of a gentleman's place. Call on or address JAS. F., at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 3, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a man who understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new places; is middle-aged; will make himself useful; best of reference. Address M. H., Box 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; left his last place on account of his employer selling out; best City and country reference. Address J. C., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, who understands the management of the greenhouse and grapery, and the general management of a gentleman's place. Address J. H., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best City and country reference. Call at No. 744 Broadway, in the harness-store, (Mr. Trainor's,) for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; would make himself useful; has a thorough knowledge of his business; refers to his last employer. Address P. M., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; left his last place on account of his employer selling out; best City and country reference. Address T. D., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTestant man as coachman in the city or country; best City reference. Address WM. C., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT single man (English) as groom, driver, gardener, &c.; good reference can be given. Address C. G., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family or first-class boarding-house, by a steady, capable man; good reference given. Address M. M. O., Box 210 Times Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife a situation to take charge of a gentleman's place; man as gardener, and wife to work in-doors in any department. Address F. F., Box 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single man who will be found useful and obliging; best of City reference. Address J. R. C., Box No. 207 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND WIFE without incumbrance, a situation on a gentleman's place, either to live in the house or in a cottage; the man, understanding farming and gardening, will take charge of his place; the woman as good cook, washer and ironer; both willing and obliging. Address T. W., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER well acquainted with laying out new places, moving big trees, and everything that belongs to landscape gardening; would like to take care of a gentleman's place. Call or address G., Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; man, gardener and farmer, and understands raising, selling, and buying of all kinds of cattle and stock; wife to take care of poultry and dairy; is a good butter maker; reference in town. Address M. D., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who thoroughly understands all branches of the business, viz.: hot and cold graperies, green-houses, laying out and making of new places; has been many years in the country; can give the best of references. Address M. W., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; fully competent to drive and take care of horses, and make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; best of city references. Can be seen at No. 121 Nassau-st., Room 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age as [illegible]; understands his business thoroughly in both branches; best of references. Address [illegible] MURPHY, 314 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; first-class in any department; married; small family. Address, for this day, M. M., Box No. 2[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman; the best City reference given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 195 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A GOOD LIVE AGENT WANTED IN every town for the best selling book ever published. Agents can make from $10 to $25 a day as a permanent business. Extra liberal inducements given. For full particulars address
E. W. HITCHCOCK,
Publisher, No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and gardener, on a gentleman's place one hour from the City; must thoroughly understand the care of horses and garden thoroughly, and have good reference as to sobriety, honesty and industry; [illegible] situation is offered. Call at office of SAGE & CO., No. 17 Moore-st., New-York, from 10 to 11½ o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN (MARRIED OR SINGLE) as second farmer. One with a knowledge of vegetable gardening, used to oxen and horses, and a good milker, can apply, with reference, at No. 234 Front-st., New-York, on Saturday, 31st inst., from 10 till 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN FOR GENERAL WORK ON a country place for the next two months; must be capable, willing and of good character. Apply at No. 70 Broadway, Room No. 14, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A HOTEL CLERK, A SHORT DIStance from the City; a steady, reliable man, willing to make himself useful. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; none need apply without good City reference. Apply at No. 234 East 51st-st.

WANTED—A COPYIST, A LADY PREFERRED, to copy circulars at home. Pay liberal. Address FRANKLIN, Station D.

WANTED—CROCKERY SALESMEN AT NO. 50 Dey-st.

LITHOGRAPHERS.—WANTED, THREE or four lithographic stones, about forty inches long. Address, with weight, size and price, H., Box No. 175 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROADWAY.—WANTED, BETWEEN CANAL st. and Union-square, a store not less than 25x100 feet; will buy a lease or improve. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,232 Post-office.

BOARDING.—SPLENDID ROOMS, RICHLY furnished, on second and third floors. No. 47 West 14th-st.; first-class board; reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ABOUT ONE hour from City Hall, City or country, for gentleman, wife and infant of one year; a quiet family and plain substantial table; boarding-house keepers need not answer; references. Address HOME, Box No. 106 Times Office.

WANTED—A LARGE WELL FURNISHED room, with board for the Winter, for a gentleman and wife; location to be between 23d and 42d sts., near the 6th-av.; terms not to exceed $35 per week, including fire and gas. Address W. JE., Box No. 5,210 New-York Post-office.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families; also single gentlemen at moderate rates. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.
J. A. ROBINSON, proprietor.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT with board a suite of rooms elegantly furnished, on second-floor, to a first-class family; location 39th-st., 5th-av.; references exchanged. Address M. L. O., Station G.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptional references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,312 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 66 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.; large front and back rooms for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, with good board. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL.—SUITES OF rooms on second and third floors, en suite or single, if desired, at No. 3 East 37th-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 42 WEST NINETEENTH-ST.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with rooms and good board. Children not taken. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board, for gentlemen and their wives, may be had at No. 194 West 14th-st.; also rooms for single gentlemen; satisfactory references exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD board to gentlemen and their wives. Address at No. 59 Charles-st., New-York.

NO. 133 WEST 41ST-ST.—HIGH STOOP brown-stone house; first-class table; board and rooms moderate prices; references exchanged; dinner at [illegible]

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER A CHOICE of elegant rooms, en suite or single, with board and private table. Apply at No. 72 West 19th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—On second and third floors, to let to gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 42 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.; references given.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board, may be had at No. 72 West 11th-st.; New-England family.

MURRAY HILL—NEAR 5TH-AV., HANDsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 40 West 32d-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS On second floor, with board; also hall rooms for single gentlemen. No. 118 West 21st-st.

SEVERAL FINE SUITES NEWLY FURNISHED, and single rooms with first-class board at 29 West 28th-st. Reference given and required.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, in [illegible] styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS.
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE.—GREVE BROTHERS, UPholstery—first-class work at greatly reduced prices. No. 359 Bowery, near 4th-st. All goods warranted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.
The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the grower with the year of their growth, and that [illegible] members and associations [illegible] any hops [illegible] not conform [illegible] into effect [illegible] Fall.

TOOTHACHE
Cured instantly with GEO. HERRMANN'S PEARL POWDER. Thousands have been cured without fail. For sale at all respectable drug-stores. Price, per boxes, 25c.
GENERAL AGENTS.
E. NEIDIG, HERRMANN & CO., No. 201 William-st., New-York. Sub-agency, No. 41 Rivington-st.

TO THE EXEMPT FIREMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned hereby give notice that they have [illegible] scholarships in the University of this city, to be given by the sons of exempt firemen. Applications will be received until September 10. For applications apply to
DAVID WALKER, No. 235 Canal-st.
JOHN M. COSTA, No. 115 Nassau-st.
WM. HITCHMAN, No. 17 East 85th-st.
PETER MASTERSON,
cor. 7th-av. and West 59th-st.
School Committee Board of Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1867.
IN VIEW OF THE TERRIBLE RAVAGES the yellow fever is now making in Galveston, the undersigned [illegible] to take charge of any [illegible] for the sufferers [illegible] Galveston Howard Association for distribution.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSAL.—TRUNKS, bags, &c., for European and American travel; elegant morocco, [illegible] bags, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, [illegible] corner Broadway and Wall-st. and No. 700 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the [illegible] manner [illegible] they certainly extract teeth WITHOUT PAIN [illegible] Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold to the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

LONDON AND BREST.

The elegant British iron steamship,
WILLIAM PENN,
3,000 tons burden,
EDWIN BILLINGE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:

First Cabin	$110
Second Cabin	75
Steerage	30

Railroad tickets to Paris and excursion tickets, available for six months, at reduced rates.
For passage, apply to ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

ERIN, HALL	SATURDAY, Aug. 31
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS	SATURDAY, Sept. 7
VIRGINIA, PROWSE	SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, THOMPSON	SATURDAY, Sept. 21

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH; SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDYAY, Sept. 14.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Nov. 23

and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with

CITY OF CORK	Sept. 7
KANGAROO	Oct. 5

Sailing from New-York:

CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30

From Pier No. 45 North River.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.

TRIPOLI	Wednesday, Sept. 4
ALEPPO	Wednesday, Sept. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	Aug. 31
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Sept. 7
ETNA	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Sept. 14
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Sept. 21

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9

From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
In consequence of the non-arrival of the MISSOURI, there will be no steamer for Havana until THURSDAY, Sept. 5. The Company will dispatch the steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer CHINA, to leave that port Oct. 14 for Yokohama. At Yokohama close connection will be made with Company's steamer NEW-YORK for Hong Kong, and also with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghae, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan, and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO YOKOHAMA.	
First Cabin	$250
Second Cabin	170
Steerage	85
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG, SHANGHAE OR NAGASAKI.	
First Cabin	$300
Second Cabin	200
Steerage	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Sept. 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4c. to 4½c. per pound, payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
The BALTIC will follow on Sept. 28.
For freight, passage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BROS., No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
AUG. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on FRIDAY, Aug. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
AMERICA,
Capt. E. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from MONDAY A. M. until FRIDAY, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP
TYBEE,
Capt. DAVIE CAULKINS.
In consequence of the continued prevalence of the epidemic at Galveston, the departure of this vessel has been delayed for the present; she is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will be dispatched for the above port as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 5.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 12.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 5.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 12,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3 P. M.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Sept. 7.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class high-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. O. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 24, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 289 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 43	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Wednesday,	28,	12½ P. M.	Wednesday,	28,	4 P. M.
Thursday,	29,	7 A. M.	Thursday,	29,	3 P. M.
Friday,	30,	7½ A. M.	Friday,	30,	4 P. M.
Saturday,	31,	3½ P. M.	Saturday,	31,	7 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1,		7½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1.		

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, Aug. 29	3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29	7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30	3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30	7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31	3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31	7 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1	7½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1	P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN FOR SHREWSBURY.

Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO. Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st., every Sunday morning at 7:30; 34th-st. at 7:45. Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTing with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. RUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburg, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MACHINERY.

GREAT REDUCTION.—NOTICE TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF STEAMERS.—The Robinson Patent Lock-up Safety Valve is now being sold below manufacturer's prices. Those wishing to purchase will please call at No. 280 West-st.

EXPRESSES.

NOTICE TO PATRONS OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

For the better accommodation of the public,
THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY
Have established Branch Receiving Offices at the following named places in New-York City and vicinity, viz:
785 Broadway.
945 Broadway.
180 Broadway.
Corner of Hudson and Leonard streets.
96 Third-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street.
289 Third-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street.
Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth-street.
Sixth-avenue, corner of Forty-sixth-street.
95 Eighth-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street.
251 Eighth-avenue, corner of Twenty-third-street.
471 Eighth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street.
758 Eighth-avenue, corner of Fifty-second-street.
414 Third-avenue, corner of Thirty-first-street.
593 Third avenue, corner of Forty-first-street.
744 Third-avenue.
Fourth-avenue, corner of Thirty-second-street.
189 Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street.
451 Sixth-avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh-street.
18 Exchange-place, Jersey City.
269 Washington-street, City Hall-square, Brooklyn.
Fulton-avenue, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn.
Fulton-avenue, corner of Washington-street, Brooklyn.
Court-street, opposite West Warren-street, Brooklyn.
21 South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh.
170 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.
372 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.
Packages left at either of these places, or orders for the transportation of packages will be promptly attended to.
As the lines of the Merchants' Union Express Company now extend to all points North, West, Northwest and Southwest, they offer superior facilities for the transmission of gold, silver, bank notes, valuable and freight packages.
Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Drafts and Accounts.
Principal office is 365 and 367 Broadway.
ELMORE P. ROSS, President,
M. B. WHITE, Acting Gen. Sup't,
JAMES D. ANDREWS, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 26, 1867.
The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats, (authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867,) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, in accordance with models, drawings and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi River, at or below New-Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.
The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 169 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, and driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.
During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.
The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.
Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.
No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.
Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers or some other competent person known to the undersigned.
Proposals will be received till 10 o'clock on the 10th day of September 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of September, 1867: work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 2 th of September, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trial trip had by the 15th day of January, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.
Payments will be made as follows: Seventy-five per cent. of the contract price on approval of the boat, after the trial trip, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States; provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with; and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.
Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties with the certificate to be submitted with the bid.
A full copy of the specifications and of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.
Bidders to use the printed forms which will be furnished them at this office.
Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.
The Government reserves the right to reject any bid deemed to be unreasonable, or made by persons whose responsibility may be questioned. In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.
M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. M. S. A., Maj. of Eng's.,
In charge improvement, mouth of Miss. River.

TO CONTRACTORS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Aug. 2, 1867.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Sept. 10, 1867, for furnishing to the United States Quartermaster's Department,
6,000 bushels of good merchantable corn, or its equivalent in Oats or Barley, per month, in manner following:
3,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Gibson, C. N., monthly.
2,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Arbuckle, C. N., monthly.
500 bushels to be delivered at Harland's Ranche, monthly.
500 bushels to be delivered at North Fork, Creek Nation, monthly.
2. Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity per month the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or otherwise, and what charge, if any, will be made for the packages, and may be for the whole or any part of the quantity required, at either or all of the above-named places.
3. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties, setting forth that, in the event a contract is awarded, they will give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.
4. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids received.
5. All deliveries of grain made under any contract which may be awarded are to be subject to a rigid inspection by an officer or agent appointed on the part of the United States.
6. Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Corn, Oats or Barley," and addressed to the undersigned.
7. Payment to be made in Government funds monthly, or as soon thereafter as money shall have been received for that purpose.
Bidders are invited and earnestly requested to be present at the opening.
A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Dist. I. T.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, 30th, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
100,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE, in double sacks, new cotton and gunny, containing one hundred pounds each. Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.
Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
The coffee will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.
Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-Gen., A. C. G. S.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:
Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Scull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.
Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck.
The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."
R. O. TYLER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster, Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.
THOMAS CORNELL, President.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1867.
By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's stores and horse medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, Sept. 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of
108 lbs. ingot copper,
575 coal oil burners,
4,000 tin cups,
2,500 lbs. iron wire,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,
103 carpenters', &c., clamps,
7,679 lbs. oil-tanned leather,
846 lbs. sole leather,
2,483 lbs. oakum,
177 lbs. Mica,
216 lbs. packing hemp,
271 spools W. and B. thread,
8,100 feet coil chain,
90 coal oil lamps,
5,000 table legs,
17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, &c.,
110 wagon saddletrees,
210 wrenches, Government pattern,
9 gang saws,
244 yds. paper muslin,
1,382 feet linen hose,
200 feet gutta percha tubing.
ALSO,
130 lbs. aloes,
100 lbs. calomel,
100 lbs. sugar lead,
546 lbs. sulphur,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,
30 lbs. iodide potassa,
300 lbs. sulphate copper,
30 lbs. alum,
362 lbs. glauber salts,
100 lbs. epsom salts,
100 lbs. nitrate potassa,
56 lbs. cream tartar.
447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, &c., &c.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, &c; red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, &c., &c.
Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.
Terms: cash, in Government funds.
By order of Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Depot Quartermaster.
JAMES M. MOORE, Brevet Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 15, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 907 North Main-st., St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:
72,000 Great Coats (Footmen's.)
58,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
50,000 Uniform Hats.
50,000 Ostrich Feathers.
50,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (Blue.)
50,000 Forage Caps.
3,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000 Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328 Knit Jackets.
18,680 Lined Sack Coats.
66,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Overalls.
6,000 Stable Frocks.
83,425 Knit Shirts.
6,945 Knit Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck-stocks.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
252 pairs Boots.
16,653 pairs Bootees.
12,890 pairs Trousers, (Footmen's.)
15,600 pairs Trousers, (Horsemen's.)
5,000 Haversacks.
50,000 Knapsacks.
25,000 Rubber Blankets.
63,500 Woolen Blankets.
20,000 Pickaxes.
15,400 Pickax Handles.
These articles are all new and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.
A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place.
Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited. By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JOHN F. RODGERS, Captain and Military Storekeeper.

THE HON. HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S BUFFALO ROBES.

THE ANNUAL SALE
Will take place at the Company's Warehouse,
No. 17 Common-st., Montreal,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867.
Catalogues will be prepared. Sale at 2 o'clock.
JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.
N. B.—This advertisement will only appear occasionally. J. L. & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867. au30-lawtodec26

No. 3 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1867.
I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, on TUESDAY, the 3d of September proximo, at 11 A. M., six draught horses. For further information apply at this office, or at office on the works. Terms of sale, cash.
Q. A. GILLMORE, Brevet Major-Gen. U. S. A., Major of Engineers.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

AT F. DEPERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMbroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, small wares, Corsets, Skirts and fancy goods. New goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS.—WE MAKE a specialty of attending to orders for advertising in newspapers at the South. Parties interested should call or address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park-row, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
MR. G. L. FOX,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in the comic fairy pantomime,
MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
TEN GREENLAND SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
FOURTH WEEK!
Overwhelming success of
THE INCOMPARABLE LOTTA.
A GENUINE FUROR!
CROWDED HOUSES!!
SONGS, DANCES and
SCENES ENCORED,
And early every night the triumphant bulletin of
"STANDING-ROOM ONLY."
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
John Brougham's great dramatization of
DICKENS' "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,"
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
LITTLE NELL, } ......LOTTA
THE MARCHIONESS, }
Incidental to the piece a scene of stirring and diversified interest representing
AN ENGLISH FAIR.
Patrons will greatly subserve their convenience and avoid the nightly rush around the Box-office, by
SECURING SEATS IN ADVANCE.

MR. WALLACK

having purchased from the author, Mr. T. W. Robertson, the exclusive right of production of his last successful comedy of
"CASTE,"
in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn; he has much pleasure in announcing its three first representations in this country, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,
on the evenings of
MONDAY, SEPT. 2,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 3,
and WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.
The piece will be presented with appropriate scenery and appointments, and the parts will be sustained by the principal members of Mr.
WALLACK'S COMPANY.
Box office open WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

WALLACK'S.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged in this Theatre for the coming Fall and Winter season are requested to meet on the stage at 11 o'clock on THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 5, 1867.
JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager............WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.
THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.

THIS EVENING FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
Last performance but two in New-York of
"CASTE."
SATURDAY—LAST "CASTE" AND FLORENCE MATINEE.
MONDAY—EDWIN FORREST as VIRGINIUS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st. and 5th-av.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. C. H. GARLAND
GRAND OPENING
FOR FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1867,
of the justly celebrated
BURLESQUE AND VAUDEVILLE COMPANY,
Comprising the following named dramatic artists:
Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN,
Miss MILLIE SACKETT, Mrs. LEFFINGWELL,
Miss LENA EDWIN, Miss MARY MADDERN,
Miss ALICE VANE, Miss KATE HOWARD,
Mr. SOL SMITH, Mr. M. B. PIKE,
Mr. EUGENE A. EBERLE, Mr. J. B. McCLOSKEY.
A full and efficient orchestra under the direction of Mons. NAPOLEON GILLES.
Machinist.......Mr. NELSON WALDREAN.
Full particulars of opening pieces in future announcements.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,

Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
ANOTHER WEEK.
Fifth and positively last week in New-York of Fulton and Maeder's great sensational Drama of
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
A most exciting, interesting and powerful drama.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
Nightly witnessed by large and delighted audiences.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
The greatest success of the season.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
Ruins of Yarborough Tower by moonlight.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
EVERY NIGHT, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.
FARO, ROULETTE AND KENO!

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

(Formerly Edward Mollenhauer's Musical Conservatory)
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1867.
The best professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution will be available to all.
The subscription books are now open at the offices of the Conservatory.
For full particulars see circulars.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, } Musical
A. F. LEJEAL, } Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, }
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
N. B.—The great Rubenslund is engaged as Professor.

LECTURE COMMITTEES, 1867-8.

Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF commences his READINGS at Hartford, Nov. 12. He has a new subject, the COMEDIES OF MOLIERE, in an English dress, with readings from five comedies on the same evening. Mr. VANDENHOFF'S business address is Wells, Me.

NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY. 6TH AV., CORNER OF 30TH-ST.—The undersigned beg to announce that the above establisment will be opened for the use of ladies and gentlemen, on and after MONDAY, Sept 2. For Circulars, and other particulars, apply at the Academy, where subscription and other tickets can now be had.
GOLDBERG & REHWOLDT, Proprietors.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MISS MARIE SUS, PIANISTE AND CONCERT artiste, eleve of the Leipzic Conservatory, and pupil of Messrs. Moschelles and Louis Plaidy, will be prepared on and after the 1st of September, 1867, to receive a limited number of pupils and instruct them in her new and thoroughly classical style, which has received the highest indorsement from her maestros and the most eminent European professors. Miss SUS begs to refer, in proof of her capability, to Messrs. S. B. Mills, H. C. Timer and Steinway & Sons. All applications must be addressed to Miss SUS, care of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., and New-York Post-office Box No. 5,321. Lessons will be given either at Steinway Hall, 14th-st., or at pupil's residence.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

CHURCH ORGAN WANTED.—WANTED, an organ for a good-sized church, either new or second-hand. Any person having one for sale may address Box No. 3,124 New-York Post-office, stating size and price, and where it can be seen.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Tuesday, 27th, at 1 P. M. | Friday, 30th, at 10 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 1½ P. M. | Saturday, 31st, at 10 A. M.
Thursday, 29th, at 2 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTER, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9½ A. M. for White Stone, Sands' Point, Glen Wood and Roslyn. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M., and Glen Cove at 4½ P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT.—STEAMer NELLIE WHITE will leave Peck-slip SUNDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 A. M., for College Point, City Island and New-Rochelle. Returning, leave New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—Steamer PERRY will leave Barclay-st., on SUNDAY, Sept. 1., at 9 A. M., for Union, Roseville, Woodbridge, Tottenville and Amboy. Returning, leave Keyport at 3 P. M.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.

T. B. PUGH....................Lessee and Manager
THIS EVENING, AUG. 30,
THE BENEFIT
OF
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
(formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport) who will appear in her great part

Elizabeth R

(Fac simile of the signature of Queen Elizabeth to the Death Warrant of Mary Stuart.)
In the English version of Giacometti's Tragedy of
ELIZABETH,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR....as........EARL OF ESSEX
and an
ADMIRABLE COMPANY.
The Box offices at Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway, W. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Ruhlmann's, No. 112 Broadway, and the French Theatre, open every day at 9 o'clock A. M., where seats may be secured FIVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FRENCH THEATRE.

MARKED AND CONTINUOUS SUCCESS.
BENEFIT THIS EVENING.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
MRS. F. W. LANDER.

FRENCH THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, AUG. 30,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. F. W. LANDER.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

FRENCH THEATRE

THRONGED BY FASHION AND BEAUTY.
BENEFIT THIS EVENING.
MRS. F. W. LANDER
AS ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

FRENCH THEATRE.

MRS. F. W. LANDER
will, THIS EVENING, appear on her
BENEFIT
AS ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

FRENCH THEATRE.

SPLENDID TRIUMPH.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
THIS EVENING, FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. F. W. LANDER.

FRENCH THEATRE.

BENEFIT—MRS. F. W. LANDER.
In order to accommodate the patrons of the French Theatre omnibuses will run every five minutes from the corner of Union-square and Broadway to the theatre, from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Worrell Sisters' New-York Theatre.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE! A wondrous stage effect. Every night and Saturday Matinee. NEW-YORK THEATRE—728 Broadway.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

THE PIERS OF THE CITY AND HUDSON RIVER BY STARLIGHT! Dances and eccentric musical medley by "the lost tribes." NEW-YORK THEATRE.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT

Has been witnessed and pronounced by thousands to be the most interesting, exciting and truthful drama of the times. Played every night and Saturday matinee at the WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

THE TOMBS POLICE COURT! One of the most novel and amusing trial scenes ever realized. Every night and Saturday matinee. New-York Theatre.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—728 BROADWAY.

The great sensation success of the Summer. Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S picturesque drama of life and love:
UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
Every night and Saturday matinee. With Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, J. K. Mortimer, A. H. Davenport, C. T. Parsloe, James Dunn, &c.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET....................PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AUG. 30, AT 8.

1. Overture—"Maritana"	Wallace
2. Waltz—"Village Swallows"	Strauss
3. Polka—"Linnet," (by request)	Bosquet
4. Grand Selection—"Don Carlos"	Verdi
5. Overture—"Jessonda"	Spohr
6. Traeumerie, (by request)	Schumann
7. Allegretto, 7th Symphony	Beethoven
8. Reigen and Furientanz—"Orpheus"	Gluck
9. Overture—"Merry Wives of Windsor"	Nicolai
10. Romance—"Tanhauser"	Wagner
11. Grand Potpourri—"Humoresken"	Riede
12. Galop—"Champagne"	Lumbye

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
SATURDAY EVENING, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

MASON & THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 129 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
To afford the advantages of a thorough musical education IN ALL BRANCHES, at a moderate cost, WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS have established A CONSERVATORY. The first session to commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16.
The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the system of culture pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every respect.
Class books will be opened on Monday, Sept. 2. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
For full particulars as to the various courses and classes, terms, &c., see circulars, which will be mailed to any address on application to the undersigned.
MASON & THOMAS.
Conservatory Office, No. 129 Fifth-av., New-York.

NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.
For balls, lectures, &c., apply on the premises.

ADELAIDE RISTORI.—SEASON, 1867-1868. THEATRE FRANCAIS. Sole Lessee and Director—J. GRAU. Opening Night, MONDAY, Sept. 16. Full particulars in future advertisement.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases.
HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 STANTON-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Call on or address Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Advice at all hours free of charge.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all diseases of a private character, such as GONORRHŒA, SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions. Victims of misplaced confidence should certainly call. Sufferers from Nervousness, Physical Incapacity, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, may rely on the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the last vestige of disease eradicated from the system. Call on or address Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Chemical and microscopical examination of the urine daily.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGIcal Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and consultation gratis.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

GEN. GRANT'S PROTEST.

Opinions of the Republican Press Respecting the Correspondence Between Gen. Grant and the President.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The correspondence between the President and Gen. Grant upon the removal of Sheridan, fully vindicates the General, and goes far to prove him a statesman as well as a great military man. It will win to him popular confidence and esteem, more than anything which has occurred since the war closed, and ought to cover his detractors with shame and confusion. His letter to the President is a manly and noble protest, and his declaration that "this is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land" will go down into history as a popular maxim.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

It is useless to argue respecting the President's positions. His conflict with Congress and the people is pronounced and irreconcilable. He has gone so far that it is impossible for him to retrace his steps, even if he had a disposition to do so—and he clearly has not. In his case, the judgement is made up, and only remains to be recorded. The really important fact educed by this correspondence is that Gen. Grant differs with the President in the most emphatic manner; that he has not allowed himself to be put in the attitude of consenting to Sheridan's removal, and that he favors an uncompromising enforcement of the laws of Congress, as practiced by that officer.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The correspondence is of importance, as placing Grant before the country in his true light as the earnest and reliable adherent of the Congressional policy of reconstruction and as the determined opponent of the reactionary policy upon which Johnson has been bent. His language is so plain, so forcible and so straight to the point as to leave no room for quibble as to his opinions. He takes issue boldly and openly with the President by saying that the removal of Sheridan "will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress," which we take to be about as direct an intimation of what he thinks of Johnson's course as he could well give. So much does Johnson feel this assault, that he takes occasion to deny any such intention as Grant imputes to him, and to add that his object is to facilitate the execution of the laws of Congress, which, however, is only accompanied by an attack on Sheridan's administration as tyrannical. Altogether this correspondence will raise Grant in the public esteem, while it will correspondingly lower Johnson, who now states that he was opposed to Sheridan's appointment in the beginning. The situation deepens in interest daily. After this frank expression of his views, it is to be regretted that Grant is in the War Department, where his military duty of obedience will put it in the power of the President to do as he may see fit.

From the Washington Chronicle.

Now, as to Gen. Grant's letter. It is easy to see now why the President was so reluctant to let it appear. Mr. Johnson would far rather have submitted to the extraction of one of his molars than to have parted with this proof of Gen. Grant's full sympathy with the loyal millions of his countrymen in his views on reconstruction. Think of Andrew Johnson claiming that Grant and himself were in full accord on the great questions of the day! He would have given much to have the people believe so until after the Fall elections, but truth cannot be always suppressed. It is only surprising that Gen. Grant has not himself rebelled against the studied efforts of the President to place him in a false light, and made a public declaration of his political sentiments. * * * * Gen. Grant, in conclusion, refers to a letter marked private, which he wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department. Why is not this letter also published? There is good reason to believe it is even stronger than the present one. It is useless to hold it back. Gen. Grant is known to the people. He is known as a patriot—as a soldier true to the cause he fought for. The country can no longer be deceived as to his position. It is as well assured of his truth and patriotism as of Andrew Johnson's falsehood and perfidy, and the latter can no more involve him in his own deep disgrace, by making him a member of his Cabinet, than he can elevate himself to the high station which the General of the armies of the Union holds in the grateful recollections of the American people.

From the Utica Herald.

The protest of Gen. Grant against the removal of Gen. Sheridan is manly, positive, patriotic. It sounds like the clangor of a trumpet. It is an alarm against the course of Mr. Johnson. It is a rallying cry for millions of men. Well does Gen. Grant urge that Gen. Sheridan be retained. His reasons ought to have been controlling. Deservedly is it said that the removal of such a man will be regarded—as it is regarded—as a triumph of the rebel element. Wisely, too, it was predicted that such removal would embolden the rebels to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses. In all this, Gen. Grant spoke for the loyal people of the country. Mr. Johnson responds in a pettifogging plea. He fails to meet the strong points made by Gen. Grant. He insists upon his prerogative. But "the military reasons, the pecuniary reasons, and, above all the patriotic reasons" against the removal of Gen. Sheridan remain in full force, and the country will repeat and reaffirm the protest of Gen. Grant.

From the Troy Whig.

Grant's letter is just such a production as might have been expected from a patriotic soldier. He objected to the removal of Sheridan on the same grounds that every loyal man in the country objected to it. He advances his arguments boldly, and his statements are incontrovertable. The President makes a weak and inefficient answer, displaying an utter lack of sound arguments to support his position. Gen. Grant has thus placed on record the fact that he does not support the acts of the President, and he has done wise in so doing. He plainly indicates his willingness to carry out the wishes of the people. As for Mr. Johnson, he is left in even a worse strait than before. He has advanced too far to retrace his steps, and troubles thicken about his path.

From the Troy Times.

Gen. Grant's letter to the President is received everywhere with the greatest satisfaction. His opinion was asked, and he gave it in no doubtful language. Good as he was at "pounding" on the battle-field, he shows he can "pound" when occasion requires it, in council. Mr. Johnson can theorize and split hairs; Gen. Grant is practical, direct. He draws on common sense, and shows himself a man of reasons. It would be impossible to give in briefer space the whole Union side of this controversy. The *Tribune*, which has been scolding at Grant for a month, charging him with having joined hands with the President to disgrace Sheridan, has said nothing in vindication of Sheridan to be compared with Gen. Grant's letter—nothing which so clearly places Sheridan in the right and the President in the wrong. While the *Tribune* was every day assailing Grant, this letter had been written, and was lying in the pigeon holes of the President's desk. When Gen Grant's friends said he had remonstrated to Sheridan's removal, the *Tribune* doubted, and called for the correspondence, evidently believing that if any such correspondence existed, its publication would convict Grant of having given at least partial approval of the order. What the *Tribune* called for it now has; and its reading in the *Tribune* office, in the light of the course of that paper for a few weeks past, must be a dismal, melancholy sort of occupation.

From the Newark Advertiser.

In estimating the value of Gen. Grant's letter to the President, protesting against the removal of Sheridan, we should recollect the peculiar circumstances under which it was written. Grant is practically assigned to duty by the President as a *locum tenens*, until some one more in harmony with the views of the latter can be found to take the place. He acts as the subordinate of the Commander-in-Chief, rather than as the adviser of the Executive. In deference to his peculiar position as the General of our armies, he has studiously avoided public political utterances; so much so, that he has occasioned an outcry against himself among those who ought to be his friends, because he has not announced himself as a Radical Republican in the public prints, or on the rostrum. To a nicer sense of the relation borne by the army to the civil power, such an utterance would have been ungracious, and indicative of a low morale in our soldiery. But when the President wrote to him that he would hear any suggestions Gen. Grant might "deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers," (meaning the order relieving Sheridan) the plain, blunt soldier spoke out, and, almost unconsciously, defined his political position in terms as positive as the most anxious or incredulous could wish. The letter is not merely an appeal in behalf of his cherished friend Gen. Sheridan. It is a manly protest against the whole policy of the President; a full committal of himself to the whole policy of Congress.

That Grant has given deep offence to Mr. Johnson by this noble letter, is very evident. Gen. Thomas has shrewdly taken his foot out of the trap set for him, and by a lucky illness, which he will bless for the remainder of his days—and may they be long in the land!—has secured a revocation of the order detailing him to Sheridan's duties. This gives the President an opportunity to annul that signal point in Grant's instructions to Thomas, directing him to execute all of Sheridan's orders now in existence. The President's orders to Hancock are directly over the head of Grant, and give Hancock power to alter, change or modify any rules, orders or regulations he may find in force in the Fifth District, which is simply giving him power to reinstate all those removed by Sheridan. Moreover, Sheridan is ordered direct to Missouri, instead of taking Washington *en route*, as ordered by Gen. Grant. Mr. Johnson does not propose to allow the loyal North an opportunity to offer to Sheridan the ovation it would bestow upon him. This state of things cannot last. A collision must follow. The relations between Grant and Johnson are well nigh intolerable, and in the remodeling of the Cabinet which is now inevitable. Grant will be permitted to return to his duties as General. What he will do when the President and his new Cabinet encroach upon the power which Congress at its last session especially delegated to the General-in-Chief, constitutes the next wonder and the next peril. Gen. Grant is not a man to quietly surrender functions conferred upon him by Congress, and when the civil authorities instruct him as to how the District Commanders shall discharge their duties, he will not be found wanting in sustaining his own dignity and the authority of the law.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The letter written by Gen. Grant to the President protesting against the removal of Gen. Sheridan is published. It is not too much to say that this noble document anticipated every argument which has been urged by the Press and people of the country against that ill-advised step, and that it presented the reasons why that step should not be taken in more pointed and concise terms than have been employed by anybody else. The unmistakable will of the people, the great services of Gen. Sheridan, the bad effect which his removal would have on the unreconstructed element of the South, the repeated expression of Gen. Thomas' wish not to be made the instrument of censuring Gen. Sheridan, and the duty devolving upon the President to execute the Reconstruction Law faithfully—are all pointed out in nervous language, which leaves no doubt that Gen. Grant was deeply solicitous that the order should not be insisted on. No one can read the letter without feeling that the most cruel injustice has been done to the great soldier, by those who have charged him with sympathizing with "Andrew Johnson's policy." There is not a word which does not breathe the truest loyalty to the principles upon which the rebellion was put down and the work of reconstruction undertaken by Congress. Above all, the injunction which he gives to the President, that this is a Republic, in which the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, is to be obeyed, is most significant and honorable. The capture of Lee's army was not a prouder addition to the wreath of the General's fame than this letter to a faithless Executive.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

The correspondence relative to the transfer of Gen. Sheridan gives little encouragement to those who have been flattering themselves that by the suspension of Mr. Stanton the President has obtained a more sympathising adviser. It will change to exultation the apprehensions of those who feared that Gen. Grant would lend himself to schemes whose intent it is to obstruct the realization of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Gen. Grant's remonstrance against the changes resolved on by the President is as energetic, his commendation of the course of Gen. Sheridan as hearty, as the most thorough Radical could desire; while Mr. Johnson can see in that wonderful administration of the disordered affairs of Louisiana—energetic as Butler's and so judicious as to avoid the furious malignity which Butler roused—only an absolute tyranny carried on in utter forgetfulness of every principle of free government; and can find pretext for fearing that the intent of Congress will not be carried out, in those very official acts which Congress took special pains to mark with its approval.

From the Detroit Post.

With Gen. Grant's sentiments we are entirely satisfied. He has shown in this protest that if he were President he would be governed by the wishes of the people and the laws of Congress. He has shown that he agrees with the Republican Party, and that he does not agree with Johnson's policy. He has shown, also, his devotion to military discipline, as he understands it. The protest is an honor to his character as a General and as a citizen. It will receive, as it merits, the plaudits of the people. It places him right on the record. But if Sheridan had been in Grant's place, and Grant in Sheridan's place, we doubt if Sheridan would not have followed up the protest by an explicit refusal to issue the order of removal. In this instance, however, Gen. Grant may have acted for the best. But if further removals and worse appointments are to follow, will he still content himself with mere protests, which events have proved are powerless to check the President or prevent the execution of an order of which Gen. Grant himself says, "there are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons, why the order should not be insisted on." Will he obey any more orders which he knows are contrary to that will, and, therefore, according to his own words, unlawful? He has been given ample power by the law to refuse to obey, and we hope he will exercise that power if it shall hereafter become necessary to do so. Meanwhile the loyal masses of the country will be both satisfied and pleased with the tone and substance of Gen. Grant's protest, while the Democrats and Johnson men will regard it as a bombshell in the midst of their ranks.

From the Worcester Spy.

We cannot say what course Gen. Grant may ultimately take in this critical emergency. He has encouraged the hope of the nation that the vast trust committed to his keeping will not be squandered. What course he ought to take to confirm that hope is clear. Let him say to the President: "If you choose to imperil the interests of the service by sending Gen. Hancock to New-Orleans and Gen. Sheridan to the Plains, the responsibility is yours, not mine. But the moment Gen. Hancock receives his appointment, he is under my command. The law which binds me confers no divided authority. I shall execute it with what wisdom has been given me, and with all the powers with which I am clothed." More he might say; less he could not say without confessing himself unequal to the trial.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of George W. Winnemore, the Murderer, at Philadelphia—A Sketch of the Tragedy and Its Perpetrator—Speech of the Culprit at the Scaffold—He Protests His Innocence to the Last Moment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1867.

George W. Winnemore, who murdered an old lady named Dorcas Magilton in April last, in the Germantown District of Philadelphia, was executed this morning at a few minutes before 11 o'clock in the yard of the Moyamensing Prison.

THE MURDER.

The victim of the murder was the mother of Gen. Magilton, of the Pennsylvania Reserves. At the time of her death she was 62 years of age, and for forty years had been the wife of Mr. Adam Magilton. Their children had grown to man and womanhood, and marrying had left the old people to live alone in comfort and quiet, at the homestead, No. 1309 Shippen-street. On the afternoon of the 24th of April last, shortly after dinner, which was served at about 2 o'clock, Mr. Magilton left home to go to the store of a spectacle maker, a few squares off, for the purpose of leaving his wife's eye glasses with an optician to be repaired. He left Mrs. Magilton, engaged at her knitting, in a rocking-chair near the table, in the kitchen. He said he would not be gone long, but contrary to his expectation he was detained on the way homeward, and an hour and a half elapsed before he returned to his dwelling. When he reached the house he attempted to enter by the front hall door, as usual, but was surprised to find it securely locked. While Mr. Magilton was endeavoring to effect an entrance forcibly, some one upon the inside opened the door, and Winnemore stood in the entry. He was hatless, but did not appear to be at all excited. As soon as he saw the old gentleman he said:

"Your wife has been murdered; come in and see."

"Murdered!" exclaimed the terrified husband. "Oh, that cannot be, it's only a short time since I left her."

He accompanied Winnemore into the kitchen, and there beheld the painful evidence of the truth of his informant's assertion. Extended on the floor lay his dead wife, with her skull broken and her throat cut from ear to ear. Beside the body was found what is known as a riveting hammer, but no other weapon by which the deed had been accomplished could be seen. Close to one of the hands was the ball of yarn which Mrs. Magilton had been using at the time when she was assaulted, and at her feet, overturned, lay the rocking-chair in which she had been sitting. Her position on the floor, the position of the rocking-chair and the proximity of the ball of yarn, all unmistakably showed that she had been approached from behind and struck first upon the top of the head with the hammer; that she either fell or was pulled from the chair to the floor, where the fiend made his work doubly sure by cutting her throat. There were seven lacerated wounds upon the head, all penetrating the skull, and each one of them sufficient of itself to have caused death. The hammer with which the blows were inflicted belonged to Mr. Magilton, and was kept in the box attached to the ironing table. There was no appearance of a struggle having taken place, as everything in the room was in an orderly condition, and there was no blood anywhere to be seen except upon the floor immediately about the body,

EVIDENCES OF GUILT.

Mr. Magilton, accompanied by Winnemore, then rushed into the street in search of a police officer, and meeting one within a few steps of the house, the almost frantic husband related the story of his wife's murder, and asked that the officer would go to his dwelling with him, and assist in gaining, if possible, a clue to the perpetrator of the deed. Winnemore joined in the conversation with the policeman, and expressed the hope that the murderer would be speedily caught and punished. Immediately afterward he bade Mr. Magilton "good-day," and saying that he had an important business engagement to meet, he turned about and walked away. The officer's suspicions had been aroused, however, and he followed the man and placed him under arrest.

When his clothing was examined at the Station-house there were no blood stains discovered upon it, and no other evidence, as it was then thought, of his connection with the crime. Two two-dollar bills were found in one of the pockets of his vest, but no importance was attached to that circumstance until it was ascertained that on the evening prior to the murder, two such bank-notes had been given to the old lady by her son-in-law, and as these were not found anywhere in the house afterward, the presumption of guilt was strong against the prisoner in this connection. A letter written and signed by Winnemore, dated April 22, 1867, was found in one of his pockets, by which it appeared that he then contemplated suicide, as the best means of ridding himself of his life-troubles.

THE CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

In Philadelphia justice pursues the criminal with commendable swiftness. Winnemore's case was not an exception to the rule. In the early part of May, ten days after the crime had been committed, his trial was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judges Brewster and Pierce. Three days were occupied in getting a jury, six *venires* being exhausted in the effort, but at length everything was ready and the case was proceeded with.

The prosecution showed by their witnesses, in addition to what had already been recited against the prisoner, that a few weeks before the murder he had made the acquaintance of Mrs. Magilton. Both were spiritualists and both met frequently in "circles," where they professed to commune with spirits while in a trance. This intimacy continued down to the day of the murder, Mrs. Magilton always displaying a motherly affection for Winnemore, and on several occasions doing him acts of kindness. On the day of the murder he had called at the house in the morning about 9 o'clock, but left soon after Mr. Magilton came in. He was next seen at 2 o'clock standing on the steps of the house as though waiting to be admitted, but those who thus saw him had their attention drawn away for a second and did not see him actually enter it. At 3 o'clock Mr. Magilton returned and found him in the house, and heard from him the statement mentioned elsewhere in this report.

Counsel for the defence skillfully protected his client's interests, and endeavored at first to prove an *alibi* for the prisoner, a witness alleging that he saw him at the Wire Bridge, Fairmount, at 2:20 o'clock on the afternoon of the murder, which would have made it impossible for him to have been at the house in Shippen-street for a sufficient length of time to have committed the murder before Mr. Magilton's return to his home. The witness explained, through his counsel, that he called at Mr. Magilton's house on the afternoon of the murder, while on his way homeward from Fairmount Park, where he had spent a portion of the day, and upon entering the kitchen discovered the prostrate form of the dead woman. As he opened the hall door to go into the street in quest of a policeman he encountered Mr. Magilton, to whom he at once communicated his discovery. The *alibi* was not clearly proven, however, and counsel, seeing the lameness of this defence, abandoned it, and then proceeded to prove that the prisoner was insane, and therefore not accountable for the deed, even admitting that he did it.

Witnesses were produced who testified that from childhood Winnemore had been subject to epileptic fits, the result of a fall which severely injured his head. Medical experts were called to testify that long continued epilepsy results in the derangement of the mind, and leads finally to insanity.

As a further evidence of Winnemore's insanity, the defence called a number of Spiritualists, who testified to the behavior of the accused when in a trance, and also to the fact that he claimed to see spirits surrounding him. A curious feature of this part of the defence was, that on cross-examination all the witnesses, with but three exceptions, explained that they did not consider it any evidence of insanity to claim the power of seeing spirits, as they (the witnesses) had frequently seen them.

The Commonwealth rebutted that part of the defence applying to epilepsy by calling medical experts, who testified that the facts given in evidence by the defence did not necessarily indicate a predisposition to epilepsy.

After an exhaustive argument by counsel on both sides, and an able charge by Judge Brewster, the case was given to the jury on the 10th of May, and in a few minutes a verdict of guilty of murder of the first degree was rendered. A motion for a new trial and an arrest of judgment was subsequently argued and overruled. The next appeal was to the Supreme Court, where Justice Thompson decided that there was no ground for interfering with the proceedings of the Court below. An elaborate memorial to Gov. Geary was then prepared by Winnemore's counsel, but it failed to produce the desired effect, and the death warrant, fixing the 29th of August as the day of execution, was signed.

HIS ANTECEDENTS AND PRISON LIFE.

Winnemore was a member of a highly respectable family, his father having creditably filled the office of High Constable for a number of years previous to the consolidation of the district corporations. Mr. Winnemore has been dead for several years. At the time of her son's death Mrs. Winnemore was living, but the shock was too great for her, and soon after George's sentence she fell a victim to grief, and, after a brief spell of sickness, died. The remaining members of the family, two brothers and two sisters of the culprit, have grown to young manhood and womanhood, and enjoy the confidence and esteem of all who know them. George was a tall, well-proportioned man, of about 26 years of age, with light hair and blue eyes, entirely devoid of expression. His countenance did not seem like that of a deliberate murderer, but wore a strange, dreamy appearance, as if its possessor was in a deep, continuous revery. He always protested his innocence of the crime with which he was charged, and whenever the subject of his approaching fate was mentioned he treated the matter very indifferently. He seemed glad of every opportunity to ventilate his spiritualistic views, and during all the time of his imprisonment refused to receive a clergyman of any denomination. His brother one day took a Methodist Minister with him, when he visited the jail, and that offended George to such a degree that for several weeks afterward he declined to see his brother when he called upon him. He said to the Sheriff substantially:

"I was aware that when I refused to see a clergyman it would prejudice the minds of the people against me. I did not wish to misrepresent myself before the public by asking clergymen when I knew they could do me no good. Their presence would have had a strong tendency to disturb my mind, for I feel confident that I know as much of the spiritual world as they do. I have been there often while living upon the earth. They could tell me that there is such a world, but I know that already, for I have been there. It would not make me doubt the existence of such a world if everybody should deny it, for I would not doubt what my eyes have seen and what my heart believes. I have no enmity against any member of the profession. I have no hard feelings against any one. Those I loved on earth have come back to me and controlled me very often. I have in my cell been able to see those I love around me. They did not weep or look discouraged, for they knew I would soon be with them, and are waiting to wait me to my mansion above."

In a conversation with a member of the Press one day last week, Winnemore remarked that before his body would have been cut down from the gallows he himself would be looking at it in the spirit. He also threatened to haunt all Philadelphians who had had the remotest connection with his conviction and execution. He stated that one of the first things he would do after death would be to appear at night at the bedside of District-Attorney Wm. B. Mann, and, to quote his own words, "I'll bet I'll make him pull the bed-covers over his head." He said that he had often appeared in the spirit to friends of his who were 60 miles away from him, and, he said, "If I could do that in the flesh, I could do more after my spirit is freed."

To a lady who visited him one day he made an implied admission of his guilt by asserting that Mrs. Magilton was in the habit of painting pictures and claiming for them spiritualistic agency, and that when in the same room with these pictures he was strangely and wildly excited. This idea was advanced on the trial, and when a number of the paintings were exhibited to the jury, and then laid on the Judge's desk, Winnemore made a request that they be removed from his sight, as they affected him. It was a noticeable fact that afterward the same pictures were handed around the Court-room, and opened directly in front of the prisoner, but he failed to be affected in the slightest degree. The experiment was made purposely and frequently by gentlemen in the Court-room, and always with the same result.

THE EXECUTION.

As the time for the execution approached the condemned man's indifference to his fate seemed to grow rather than diminish. When informed last night of the refusal of the Governor to interfere in his case, Winnemore made some jocose remark, and sought to turn the current of the conversation. His last night's sleep was sound and apparently refreshing. He retired at 9 o'clock, and arose this morning at 5 o'clock; washed and dressed himself, and partook of a hearty breakfast of eggs, bread and coffee. His apparel consisted of a plain cotton shirt, gray pantaloons, and a new pair of shoes. During the morning he was visited by his counsel and relatives. At first Winnemore refused to receive his brother, but was finally prevailed upon to admit him.

He then enjoined upon him to take good care of his sisters. The interview between the prisoner and his sisters was of the most affecting character so far as the females were concerned. They wept bitterly at meeting and parting, and even Winnemore was more affected than at any time since his arrest. He gave no indication of this during the interview, but soon after his relatives had left at 10 o'clock he appeared somewhat nervous, but soon recovered his wonted composure, and during the remaining few minutes of his existence he was calm. When he did converse it was relative to his future state—the power and intention of revisiting the earth in a spiritual form.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Sheriff Howell, accompanied by about thirty special deputies, including members of the Press, proceeded in a body to the prison, where the work of death was at once entered upon. As the culprit walked to the scaffold he looked about upon the familiar scenes of the prison-yard, and with a firm step ascended the stairway leading to the platform and stood upon the fatal trap. He was not accompanied by any clergymen, as he persisted to the last in refusing their ministrations. Sheriff Howell, Superintendent Perkins and Mr. Kilgore, the culprit's counsel, joined him, and for a few seconds there was a dead silence, while the jurors and physicians ranged themselves in front of the drop. Mr. Howell then announced that Winnemore desired to say a few words.

Winnemore then, in a voice clear at first, but which gradually became husky and tremulous, spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: I am brought here on the scaffold to die, and you all expect me to say a few words. But one thing I want you to remember, and that is, that it is an innocent man's life you are taking—one who had nothing to do with this crime in word or deed. I have always tried to live up to the best knowledge I had of the right—always did so. How terrible it is to hang a man for this, although death has no terrors for me; it is a mere change of breath. I know where I will go, and I know that I will come back again. I am firm, you see, although parting with my relatives and friends has almost unnerved me. I truly forgive all persons, no matter who they are. I also forgive Mr. Mann, the prosecuting attorney. I forgive the Governor for what he has done, and I hope it will be the last case like mine to be brought to a platform. I did not get justice; I hope God will give me justice, and I forgive all. I have no ill-will against any person. As Christ died for a principle, so do I die; although you may not see it, it will not be long before you are aware of it. I hope my memory and name will be proved innocent for the sake of those I leave behind me. For myself I care nothing, it is for them."

Winnemore concluded his speech, and turning to the Sheriff and Mr. Perkins, shook them by the hand and bade them good-by. He grasped Mr. Kilgore by the hand, and with a voice choking with emotion, he said: "God bless you for all you have done for me; I thank you for all; it is all I have to give you." Winnemore continued for a second or two, but his words were so low and so smothered by the emotion he was endeavoring to stifle, that they were not audible to those who stood below on the ground. Mr. Kilgore, who was also sensibly affected, replied to Winnemore: "Farewell; I have done the duty I had to do, but I could do nothing. I can only commend you to God, who will do you justice."

Mr. Kilgore then left the scaffold, and while the Sheriff was adjusting the white cap, Winnemore recognized Chief Lamon and one of the physicians of the prison, and bade them good-by. By this time he had recovered his composure, and during the remainder of the scene was firm and collected. The cap adjusted and the arms pinioned, Winnemore was left alone on the scaffold. A close observation of him as he thus stood on the brink of eternity failed to indicate any tremor in his limbs. At 10:51 o'clock the rope was pulled and the drop fell. The body swung to and fro for a minute without any perceptible signs of life. Then there was a convulsive heaving of the chest, followed by tremor in the legs. All these ceased in less than three minutes after the drop fell.

After hanging for about twenty minutes longer the body was cut down, placed in a neat, plain coffin, and then handed over to the family for burial. The execution was conducted in a very quiet and orderly manner, quite in contrast with similar affairs in New-York City. There was a dignified solemnity about the proceedings that cannot soon be forgotten by the few whom duty compelled to witness it. Outside the prison walls were stationed a cordon of police officers, whose business it was to preserve order, but, as there was no crowd present, their work was light. Occasionally a passer-by would stop and inquire of an officer what was going on within the jail, while here and there groups of children stood upon the sidewalks engaged in earnest conversation about the murder and the execution. At noon the officers retired from the scene, and nothing remained to indicate to the passing stranger that another murderer had been hanged.

R. R. S.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

A Distillery Destroyed—Casualties and Exciting Scenes—Heavy Losses—Partial List of Insurances.

Two years ago the premises Nos. 43, 45 and 47 First-avenue were built by Messrs. Sinn & Heller, but afterward the property passed exclusively to the possession of Mr. Sinn, the building having been fitted up as a rectifying distillery. No. 43 was a low one-story structure, used as an entrance to the stables, and the roof as a support for oats, and Nos. 45 and 47 were large five-story brick buildings, filled throughout with the machinery and stock of a distillery. The machinery and building belonged to Mr. Sinn, but were sub-let to Joseph Sickles, who was operating the distillery, and the owner of all the stock in the buildings.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the mash-room in the rear of the first floor of No. 43, and having alcohol as a conduit, spread with great rapidity through the premises. The buildings were filled with the employes at the time, who all rushed to the various exits, but some did not succeed in at once making their escape. Very shortly after the fire originated and before any of the walls had fallen, a man was seen wrapped up in canvas to ward off the flames, endeavoring to make his way from the burning building, on the first floor of No. 45, but it being observed that he staggered and was about to fall, Capt. Mount, of the Seventeenth Precinct, rushed in, and taking the man in his arms bore him out into the street. He proved to be James Golder, one of the workmen. He was badly burned about the arms, head and face. He was at once supplied with medical attendance by Capt. Mount and sent to his home. Shortly after this rescue, and when some of the walls had fallen and the fire was at its acme, cries were heard proceeding from under the street-grating of No. 47. The grating was at once broken in, and a man named Frank Schneider was found unhurt, but very badly frightened. He was lifted to the street, and it being feared that there might be others in the cellar which was then closely packed with smoke, Officer Gould, of the Seventeenth Precinct, descended and penetrated as far as possible and hallooed, but hearing no sound of human voice regained the street almost suffocated. There was another man in the cellar, however, but in the rear part, as about the same time the men of No. 5 Engine heard cries in the cellar, and Philip H. Sheridan jumped into the cellar and took the man upon his shoulders to bear him from the midst of the flames, but the burden proving beyond his strength, Foreman Benjamin Gickquel, of No. 5 Engine, went to his rescue, and together they got the man, William Ryan, out. He was sent to his home at No. 263 Monroe-street, only slightly injured. These three men were all who were taken from the building after the fire begun, and it is feared that one man at least, the companion of Ryan, lost his life. Nothing definite can be known upon this point until after the removal of the ruins, the walls all having fallen.

The Fire Department was promptly on the ground, and worked with most commendable energy, confining the fire to the distillery, a most fortunate circumstance, as the buildings on each side are five-story tenement houses, and the one on the lower side—No. 41—had the cellar filled with whisky in vats. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, however, the buildings Nos. 45 and 47 were totally destroyed.

LOSSES.

On buildings, $40,000; on machinery, $60,000; on stock, $30,000; on horses, $1,200—making a total loss of $131,200. The loss on buildings and machinery falls upon Mr. Sinn, on stock upon Mr. Sickles, and on horses—of which four were burned to death in the stable in the rear—upon Sinn & Heller.

INSURANCE.

The following companies had risks upon the buildings: Mechanics', $5,000; Bowery, $5,000; Atlantic, $5,000; St. Mark's, $2,500; Lafayette, $3,500—making a total of $21,000.

On the machinery Mr. Sinn has policies in the following companies: Relief, $2,500; State of New-Jersey, $2,833; Commonwealth, $1,666; Firemen's Fund, $833; Montauk, $2 500; Jefferson, $2,500; Greenwich, $1,666; New-York, $2,500; Hamilton, $2,500; Williamsburgh City, $833—making a total of $20,341.

On horses and harness Sinn & Heller held a policy in the Park for $1,500, which fully covers the loss, and makes the total in insurance, so far as obtainable, $42,841. Mr. Sickles has some insurance on the stock, but his agent being absent with the policies he could not state the amount or name the companies. He is certain, however, that his loss is much greater than his insurance.

The Police rendered the efficient service usual with them on occasions of this kind, the force on the ground being composed of details from the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Precincts, all under the command of Capt. Mount.

Arrival of the Frigate Colorado.

The United States steam frigate *Colorado*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, late commanding the United States European Squadron, arrived here yesterday. She left Cherbourg July 23, and arrived at Halifax, N. S., Aug. 21; left the latter port on the 25th, and has experienced head winds the entire passage.

The following is a list of her officers:

Rear-Admiral, L. M. Goldsborough; Commodore, Chas. Steedman; Lieutenant-Commanders, Geo. S. Dewey, H. B. Robeson, W. T. Sampson, O. A. Batcheller; Lieutenants, Chas. H. Craven, C. H. Pendleton; Masters, Chas. F. Schmitz, Geo. W. Armentrout; Surgeons, Edmund C. Vermeulen; Paymaster, John S. Cunningham; Chaplain, Chas. H. Hale; Chief-Engineer, Benj. F. Garvin; First Assistant Engineers, Geo. D. Emmons, Henry Brown; Second Assistant Engineers, H. Messimer, H. M. Quig; G. Samson, M. A. Sutherland, F. W. Bussell; Third Assistant Engineer, F. H. Norton; Secretary to Commander of Squadron, J. C. Rowland; Paymaster's Clerk, Edward L. Talbert; Captain Marines, C. D. Hebb; First-Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Marines, E. P. Meeker; Carpenter, Jos. G. Thomas; Sailmaker, Nicholas Lynch; Gunner, John Webber; Boatswain, John K. Bartlett.

She also brings as passengers from the squadron: Commander John H. Upshur, of United States steamer *Frolic;* Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Faxon, of United States steamer *Ticonderoga;* Paymaster's Clerk, C. P. Hanlon, of United States steamer *Frolic.*

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.—A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, the President, George H. Fisher, Esq., in the chair. The object was to open proposals for different works, but as the papers had not been presented other business was proceeded with. Resolutions were offered and adopted to pave South Seventh-street, Graham-avenue and Conselyea-street, in the Eastern District, and Wolcott-street, in the Western District. The Chairman of the Committee on Lands and Places reported in favor of appropriating $1,000 additional, to the sum of $2,500 heretofore appropriated, for repairs to the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment in the Eastern District. A discussion ensued, and the report of the committee was finally adopted. The work was ordered to be done in accordance with the specifications in the Street Commissioner's office. The proposals for building the new Forty-third Police Precinct Station house in Butler-street, near Court-street, having been sent in, were opened. The following are the bids: Timothy Farley, for the entire building, $19,000; James Duffy, for the entire building, $20,309; Wm. Allen, carpenter work, $10,225; Wm. Hannigan, mason work and materials, $19,000; Thomas Armstrong & Co., sewerage and plumbing, $11,018; Nelson W. Whipple, sewerage and plumbing, $8,500; Newman & Thackery, carpentry, $9,731; Patrick Dunn, carpentry, $18,500. The bids were referred to the proper committees for report. The necessary supplies for the Fire Department of the Western District were authorized, after which the Board adjourned.

A Disturbance in Ninth-street and Rescue of a Prisoner—A Policeman Stabbed.—An affray occurred in Ninth-street, Gowanus, last evening, about 8 o'clock, between a number of intoxicated persons, which soon attracted a large crowd, and for a time it appeared as if there would be a general riot. Officer Hesh, of the Forty-eighth Police Precinct, attempted to restore order by arresting one of the principal parties named James McGuerren, when the crowd interfered and rescued the prisoner after a severe struggle, in which the officer was badly bruised. Just previous to McGuerren's rescue, he inflicted three severe wounds in the officer's arm with a knife. One of the cuts is represented as of a dangerous character. The officer being unable to contend against the crowd, managed to reach the Station-house, when, giving a description of McGuerren, Sergt. Williams proceeded to his house in Twenty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and arrested him in bed. He was fully identified by the officer. His injuries were dressed by Surgeon Cochran. The accused was committed to answer,

Attempted Suicide by Insane Girls.—A girl named Emma Robinson, formerly employed as a domestic, attempted self-destruction about noon yesterday by jumping into the river foot of Ann-street, E. D. She was rescued by a citizen and conveyed by Officer Langan, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, to the Station-house. The girl is evidently insane. Justice Dailey will send her to the asylum at Flatbush ......A young woman named Margaret Shaw, said to have a residence in Bordentown, N. J., was brought from Greenpoint yesterday and arraigned before Justice Dailey charged with attempting to jump into the river from a Twenty-third-street ferry-boat. She was evidently suffering from a diseased mind, and the Justice sent her to the County Asylum. The unhappy young women are of the same age—twenty-two.

Burglars Surprised by an Alderman.—At a late hour on Wednesday night Alderman Kalbfleisch, of the Eighteenth Ward, surprised two burglars as they were about attempting an entrance to the rear of his residence. The rascals jumped over a fence and escaped. A short time ago the residence of the Alderman's father was entered by burglars and robbed of silver plate.

Larceny from the Person.—Thomas Moore, residing in Essex-street, New-York, was yesterday arrested by Officer Culbert, of the Tenth Precinct, on a charge of larceny from the person of his father-in-law, Mr. Wm. Bennett, of No. 6 North Third-street, E. D. The accused was arraigned before Justice Dailey and held to await examination this morning.

The Reported Cases of Yellow Fever at Greenpoint.—The report that two cases of yellow fever had occurred on board the Italian brig *Chiara*, lying at Newtown Creek, L. I., is entirely without foundation. We are assured by Capt. Otto True, who took the two sick sailors to the hospital, that one of them was suffering with ship fever, and the other from an abcess.

Attempted Suicide by a Woman.—Last evening a woman named Joanna McCarty, residing in Houston-street, near Flushing-avenue, attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of laudanum. The fact was soon ascertained by the family and a physician was called in. The condition of the woman was deemed precarious at last accounts. The motive was not known.

Row at Penny Bridge.—A row occurred in the vicinity of Penny Bridge yesterday afternoon, which for a time threatened serious consequences to some of the parties engaged, but, with the exception of a few battered faces, no one was seriously hurt. The parties were separated by their friends and taken home. No arrests were made.

Probable Fatal Accident.—A boy named James McFarland, 13 years old, while playing shinny in Henry, near State-street, was knocked down and run over by a truck yesterday afternoon, and fatally injured. He was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital.

Miscellaneous.—Thomas Smith, wholesale liquor-dealer, in Columbia-street, was fined $30 by Justice Buckley yesterday, for violating the Excise Law....A boy about 15 years old fell into the culvert, corner of Hudson-avenue and Tillary-street, yesterday, by the displacement of a stone. He descended about fifteen feet, and was picked out by Officer O'Brien, of the Forty-fourth Precinct. He was not much injured....The oil distillery of Henry Hudson, in the Western District, was seized yesterday, by Deputy Collector Hubbell, for an alleged violation of the United States Revenue Law....A convict named Tyrell, who recently escaped from the Kings County Penitentiary, was recaptured yesterday, and consigned to his old quarters....A man named Geo. Wise was held in $1,000 bail yeasterday, by Justice Buckley, on the charge of stealing rope, valued at $150, owned by United States Marshal Dallon.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Improvements at the Hoboken Ferry.—The extensive improvements at the Hoboken Ferry are being pushed along with all possible dispatch, and it is expected will be completed sufficiently for use by the middle of September. The ferry slips have been carried out a distance of 550 feet from the shore, where a large ferry-house has been constructed on a foundation of piles. There are four ferry slips with covered passage ways, and bridges 60 feet in length by 40 feet wide, with floats underneath. In the center of the ferry-house is a waiting room 80 feet long by 40 feet wide, with a sitting-room for ladies on one side of the entrance and a gentleman's smoking-room on the opposite side. There will be an entrance to the ferry both from Ferry and Newark streets, and the terminus to all the horse cars will be changed to that point. The Morris and Essex Railroad Company have also commenced extensive improvements. They will construct a new pier leading out from the old ferry slips, and upon which will be constructed an immense passenger depot, with a passage way across to the ferry. The large hotel upon the grounds of the Company will be torn down, and the present passenger depot will be used as a freight depot to accommodate the rapidly increasing business of the road.

Suicide by a Youth.—Ernst Steinberg, aged 16 years, and clerk in a gold broker's office in Wall-street, committed suicide by shooting himself on Wednesday evening at his boarding-house No. 259 Bloomfield-street, Hoboken. Deceased was subject to spells of very severe headache, and said on Tuesday if he should be subject to another one he would kill himself. On Wednesday evening, about 9 o'clock, Steinberg went up to his room, and, laying down on his bed, placed the muzzle of a single-barreled pistol, loaded with two balls, against his right temple, and fired. Half of the skull was blown away, and the brains were scattered over the walls and around the room. Coroner White held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

Robbery on Ship-board.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning Wm. Cooley, steward of the schooner *Joseph and Franklin*, lying in the stream opposite Jersey City, administered chloroform to the mate and several of the crew, and then proceeded to rob them. He got hold of a gold watch, a considerable sum of money, wearing apparel and other articles, with which he attempted to escape. As he was getting over the side of the vessel, Capt. Wm. Randolph, who had been aroused by the noise, came on deck and discovered what was going on. All the property was recovered except the watch belonging to the mate, which the steward claimed to have thrown overboard when detected.

The Newark Almshouse Case.—Coroner Vreeland yesterday afternoon commenced an investigation at Library Hall into the charges made against Mr. Jacobus, Superintendent of the Almshouse, for alleged neglect of an inmate who died during the fore part of the week. The evidence of Mayor Peddie, Dr. Dodd and others was taken. Mr. Taylor, the Overseer of the Poor, testified that the keeper was too indulgent to the inmates. The body of the deceased pauper was exhumed and a *post-mortem* examination was had, which revealed nothing unusual. The investigation will be concluded to-day.

Burglaries.—The residence of Joseph Davy, on the Elizabethtown road, was entered about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbed of a small amount of money and some jewelry. Mr. Davy's daughters were awakened by the thieves in their room and gave the alarm, when the fellows fled. The houses of Mr. Paulson and Mr. Meeker, near by, were also entered, and a quantity of silver spoons were stolen from the first-named.

Arrest for Malicious Mischief.—Samuel D. Harris, engineer, and Charles Holloway, fireman, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, were arrested on Wednesday evening and held to bail, on a charge of throwing a piece of coal at the son of Charles Lee, of Orange, when the train on which they were employed was passing through that place, by which the lad's nose was broken.

An Old Fire Company.—Union Engine Company No. 1, of Trenton, which was organized in 1747, passed through Jersey City yesterday morning on a visit to their brother firemen at Poughkeepsie. The Company numbered fifty-five men, and had with them their steam fire engine, and were also accompanied by the Jefferson Brass Band of Newark.

Death of Mr. Stearns.—Josiah O. Stearns, Superintendent of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, died at his residence in Elizabeth yesterday morning, after an illness of ten days. He was unmarried, but leaves a mother and two brothers to mourn his demise. The funeral will take place at 12 o'clock on Saturday.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Flour firm and active; Spring Extras, $8@$10 50. Wheat—Spring is active at an advance of 1½c.@3c.; sales of No 1 at $1 75@$1 76; and No. 2 at $1 62@$1 64, closing at $1 75½ for No. 1 and $1 62½ for No. 2; Winter Wheat is quiet but firm; No. 1 Winter Red, $2 05; No. 2 do. $2. Corn moderately active at an advance of ¾c. on No. 1, and 2¾c.@3c. on No. 2; sales of No. 1 at 96c.@97c., and No. 2 at 89½c.@90½c. Oats steady at 44c. Rye firm and active at an advance of 3c.; sales at $1 03@$1 06 for No. 1., and $1 05 for No. 2, closing at the outside. Mess Pork dull and unsettled at $23 50. Lard more active at 12¾c. Beef Cattle dull and declined 25c.; fair to good $6 12½@$6 62½. Live Hogs active and firm at $6 25@$6 70 for good to choice. Sheep dull and drooping. Receipts—75,000 bbls. Flour, 127,000 bushels Wheat, 106,000 bushels Corn, 126,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 Hogs. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 109,000 bushels Wheat, 160,000 bushels Corn, 172,000 bushels Oats. Freights are steady; Corn 6c., Oats 5c., to Buffalo.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Flour firm, but unchanged; the demand is moderate. Wheat firmer, holders asking $2 13@$2 15; buyers offered $2 12; sales at $2 13@$2 15. Corn advanced to $1 for No. 1 in bulk; all that could be had at that rate was taken; the receipts are very light, and it is difficult to get enough to supply the city; the failure of the growing crop causes farmers to refuse to sell. Oats firmer, and advanced to 56c.@58c., closing at 58c. Rye advanced to $1 23@$1 25. Barley unchanged. Cotton dull and nominal at 24½c.@25c. Whisky firm at 32c. in bond. Mess Pork quiet and firm; held at $23 50. Bulk Meats firm at 11¾c. for Shoulders, and 12¾c for Sides. Bacon firm; sales of Shoulders on the spot at 12¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 15¾c.@16c. Hams firm at 20c.@22c. for Sugar Cured. Lard firm at 12¾c.@13c; there is but little demand. Butter and Cheese are unchanged. Linseed sold at $1 16@$1 17. Flaxseed in demand at $1 15. Gold, 141¾@141¼, buying.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Flour is in moderate request; sales 1,000 bbls. Spring at $10 50@$10 75 for Amber, and $11 50@$12 for White. Wheat is in fair inquiry, but buyers are holding off; sales 7,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago at about $1 77, and 2,000 bushels White Michigan at $2 25. Corn inanimate, and buyers are holding off; small sales at $1@$1 01 for Western. Oats unsettled; sales of small lots of Western at 65½c.@66c., and Ohio at the same figure; also 22,000 bushels Western, to arrive, at 55c. Rye—Small sales at $1 25. Mess Pork, Lard and Highwines unchanged. Receipts—Oats 62,000 bushels, Rye 11,000 Wheat 64,000 bushels, Corn 44,000 bushels, Flour 6,300 bbls. Shipments—Wheat 61,000 bushels, Corn 10,300 bushels, Oats 117,000 bushels. Freights are weak—Wheat 16c., Corn 13c., Oats 8¾c., to New-York.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Tobacco firm but unchanged. Hemp inactive and unchanged. Flour quiet at $8@$8 50 for Extra: $9@$10 50 for Double Extra: $11@$11 75 for Treble Extra; $12@$12 50 for choice. Wheat heavy; Red and White, $2 15@$2 25; fair and good Fall, $2@$2 10; Spring, $1 40@$1 57. Corn has declined 5c.@7c.; White, $1 05@$1 07; Mixed and Yellow, $1@$1 05. Oats dull at 57c.@62½c. Rye firm at $1 15@$1 16. Provisions steady; Mess Pork $24 50; Clear Sides, 16⅛c.; Shoulders, 13c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 20c. Whisky firm at $2 10, free. Receipts—Flour. 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 sacks; Corn, 7,500 sacks; Barley, 350 sacks; Rye, 122 sacks.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 29.

The total supply of Cattle for the week ending tomorrow night is 5,400 head. Most of the beeves are of a better quality than those in last week, and prices are from 1c. to 4c. ℔ lb., live weight, higher. Sales 4,000 head at 5c.@6¾c. for inferior to light fair Western, and 7c.@8¾c. for ordinary medium to choice first quality; the best in retail lots brought 9c.; the demand was good and three-fourths of the receipts were sold. Sheep—Receipts 8,000 head, with very little demand at 4c.@5c. ℔ lb.; the outside for sheep of prime quality averaging 98 lbs. Hogs range from 6½c. for light grass-fed, to 8c. for best heavy corn-fed; receipts 9,060.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Flour in good demand; sales 1,500 bbls., at $10@$10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Red Winter; $11 50 for White, and $12 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and no sales above car lots. Corn in demand; sales 17,000 bushels No 2 Illinois at $1 03. Oats quiet. Corn Meal, $2 50 ℔ cwt. Millfeed in good demand; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $25@$26 ℔ ton. Canal Freights firm: Wheat, 10½c.; Corn. 8½c. to New-York. Railroad Freights—On Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York by rail and river, 60c. Lake Imports—946 bushels Barley, 1,335,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—30,700 bushels Corn, 402,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Coffee dull; no large sales. Cotton flat and nominal; Middling Upland 27c. Flour dull; quotations the same as yesterday. Wheat firmer; fair to prime Red $2 25@$2 35; no prime White offered. Corn lower; mixed and good White $1 02@$1 05; Yellow $1 14@$1 15; do. mixed $1 10@$1 12. Oats firmer; good to prime 6[illegible]c.@64c.; inferior 45c.@55c. Rye dull at $1 45 for prime. Bulk Shoulders 13¾c.; Sides 15c.; Bacon Shoulders 13¾c.@14c.; Rib Sides 15¾c.@16c.; Clear Rib 1¾c.@17c. Mess Pork—Western $24 50. Sugar firm; Porto Rico 12¾c.@13¾c. for grocery; fair to good refining 11¾c.@11¾c. Whisky dull and nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Cotton dull; sales, 250 bales; receipts, 31 bales; Low Middling, 26c. Sugar and Molasses nominally unchanged. Flour dull; Superfine, $9; Choice, $12 50@$14. Corn held firm at $1 25. Oats drooping, closing at 67c. Lard firm but unchanged. Pork firm and held at an advance of 50c. Bacon—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.; the supply of Bacon is light. Gold closed at 141¾@141¾. Sterling Exchange, 153@155¼. New-York Sight Exchange ¼ ℔ cent. premium.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Tobacco—Sales 206 hhds. Leaf; Lugs have advanced to $4@$6; Leaf to $7@$29, the latter for Owen and Hart County Leaf. Flour dull at $7@ $11. Wheat, $2@$2 15. Corn, delivered, $1. Rye, $1 15. Oats, 58c.@60c., in bulk. New-Orleans Sugar, 15c.@15¾c. Refined has advanced ¾c. Cotton, 24c.@24½c. Mess Pork dull at $23 50. Bacon active; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. Fancy Hams, 20¾c., packed. Lard, 12¾c. Whisky, in bond, 30c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Flour—Sales of Double Extra White at $11. Wheat firm; Winter advanced 7c.@8c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 26; Amber, $2 06@2 06½; No. 1 Spring, $1 75. Corn advanced 3c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 03; No. 2 at 95c.@97c. Oats advanced 2c.; sales of No. 1 at 50c.; No. 2 at 48c. Rye scarce and higher; sales at $1 10 for No. 1 Canada. Receipts—4,200 bbls. Flour. 20,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Aug. 28.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 75 for No. 1; $1 62 for No. 2, $1 51 for No. 3; and $1 30 for Rejected. Oats firm at 44½c. for No. 1. Corn dull at 92c. for No. 1 old. Freights firm—Wheat 7½c. to Buffalo, and 12¾c. to Oswego. Receipts—900 bbls. Flour. 36,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,900 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 1 Red Western at $2 08; No. 2 do. at 98c. Corn firm and advanced 1c.; No. 1 Mixed Western held at $1 08 in store. Oats firm and advanced 2c.; No. 1 State 54c. in store. Barley—State and Canada held at $1 05@$1 10. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 29.

Cotton quiet at 24¾c.@25c.; Superfine Flour, $7 50@$8 25. Corn $1 10@$1 15. Oats. 65c.@70c. Pork, $26. Bacon—Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17¾c. Lard, 13¾c.@14c. Hams, 21c.@23c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 29.

Cotton dull and heavy; the demand is very light; Middlings nominally 26c. Receipts, 196 bales; receipts for the week, 639 bales. Exports, 1,189 bales. Stock, 437 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 29.

Cotton dull; sales 57 bales Middlings at 23¾c.@24c.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 29.

Cotton—No sales reported. Receipts, 52 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 29.

Spirits of Turpentine steady at 52½c.@53c. Resin quiet at $3@$6 50.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Northern Light	Aug. 1	Bremen	New-York
City of Manchester	Aug. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Tripoli	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
Atalanta	Aug. 17	London	New-York
Germania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	New-York
Hansa	Aug. 17	Bremen	New-York
Manhattan	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York
City of Boston	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York
Allemania	Aug. 24	Hamburg	New-York
Atlantic	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York
Persia	Aug. 24	Liverpool	New-York
Hermann	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York
Europe	Aug. 28	Havre	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Palmyra	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool
City of New-York	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Java	Aug. 28	Boston	Liverpool
New-York	Aug. 29	New-York	Bremen
Wm. Penn	Aug. 29	New-York	London
Erin	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernia	Aug. 31	New-York	Glasgow, &c.
Fulton	Aug. 31	New-York	Havre
City of Antwerp	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 31	New-York	Hamburg
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.			
America	Aug. 30	San Francisco	
Arizona	Aug. 31	Aspinwall	
Missouri	Aug. 29	Havana	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, via Falmouth and Havre, by the *Fulton*, close at the General Post-office, Saturday, Aug. 31, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 46, North River, to 11:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, via Queenstown, by the *City of Antwerp*, close Saturday, Aug. 31, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for the German States, via Hamburg, by the *Saxonia*, close Saturday, Aug. 31, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Arizona*, close Saturday, Aug. 31, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........3 P. M.
North Mails..........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at..........5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 24 | Sun sets...... 6 36 | Moon sets..... 7 [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8 27 | Gov. Island. 9 16 | Hell Gate.... 10 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Levant, (Br.,) Ackley, Cow Bay, Parmalee Bros.; Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Ariadne, Parrish, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ships Star of the West, Perry, Mobile, S. Thompson's Nephew; Excelsior, Pendleton, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Gemsbok, Chandler, Cronstadt, De Groot & Peck; Mina, (Swed.,) Sahlberg, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mary Lucretia, Hurlbrickson, Washington, D. C., C. H. Pierson; Minnie Gordon, (Br.,) Leslie, Inagua, G. S. Howell; Sheffield, (Br.,) Taylor, Cuba, J. W. Elwell.

Brigs J. M. Wiswell, Leckie, Teneriffe via Boston, V. H. Brown & Co.; Empress, (Br.,) Lessel, Halifax, T. S. Whitman; Two Brothers, (Br.,) Butler, Norfolk, Brett, Son & Co.; Oak Point, (Br.,) Vigus, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Argola, (Br.,) Suthergrien, St. John's, N. F. Crandall, Umphray & Co.; B. Ingenac, Gray, Bangor, R. Murray, Jr.; Sabine, (Br.,) Terrio, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners Virginia, Dryden, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Belle, Cubberly, Petersburgh, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Hero, Kelly, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Gersh Banker, Ellis, Para, Miller & Houghton; S. & B. Small, Coffin, Elizabethport, Snow & Richardson; Josephine, Heyman, Point Bluff, S. C., Dolner, Potter & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam frigate Colorado, Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, Cherbourg July 23, via Halifax Aug. 25. Had head winds the entire passage. Took a pilot from boat Hope, No. 1.

French war steamer Bounel, Montperat, Vera Cruz via Key West 12 days.

French war steamer Phlegton, Pritzberer, Vera Cruz via Key West 12 days.

Steamship Missouri, Palmer, Havana 24th inst., with mdse. to the Atlantic Steamship Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship George Hurlbut, Masson, Liverpool July 7, with salt and coal to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Ship Kentuckian, (of Boston,) Freeman, Calcutta March 27, with mdse. to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 18, crossed the equator in the Atlantic July 27, in lon. 35.

Ship Prinz Albert, Heiderich, of and from Hamburg 58 ds., with mdse. and 269 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had 5 deaths among the passengers. Been 18 ds. west of the Banks with light westerly winds.

Ship Mercury, Stetson, Havre July 11, with mdse. and 74 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Michael, (Pruss.,) Geolach, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Uncle Sam, Pannell, Ponce, P. R., Aug. 10, with sugar to S. H. Millington.

Brig G. F. Peniston, (of Walton, N. S.,) Burgess, Demerara 22 ds., with molasses to Penniston & Co.

Brig Advent, (Br.,) Crow, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig C. T. Tompkins, (Br.,) Waters, Hillsboro, for Newark, with plaster.

Brig Thomas Turrull, Thompson, Mayaguez, P. R., via New-Haven 16 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Annie Collins, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Omer, (Br.,) Comneau, Port Spain, Trinidad, 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to Morrison & Phillips.

Brig Constance, (Br.,) Mason, Arecibo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to Morrison & Phillips.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, Eaton, Lingan 17 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Zero, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Fowler, Bridgeport, C. B., 21 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Montrose, Peterson, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Schr. W. L. Springs, Steelman, Galveston, via Key West 10 ds., with cotton to Benner, Brown & Pinckney.

Schr. Novelty, (Br.,) Searle, Rio Grande 44 ds., with hides, &c., to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. F. Merwin, Hawkins, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Wiley, Calais 16 ds., with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Maggie J. Chadwick, Chadwick, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Wm. Pope, Libby, Machias, with timber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ann, Mayo, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. J. F. Carner, Rummell, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Saxon, Nash, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mary Louise, Hamilton, Lingan 25 ds., with coal to C. L. Hatch.

Schr. F. A. Pike, Gove, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. M. Whitney, Piston, Bangor, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Annimoo, Cole, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Willie Lee, Nash, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Cabot, Bacon, Boston.

Schr. Senator, Faulklin, Boston.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Emery, Rockland, with granite.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Below.

Ship Union, (of Bath,) from Cardiff.

Sailed.

Steamships New-York, for Bremen; Herman Livingston, for Savannah.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 29—Arr. barks Blanche, from Havre; Acacia, from Bonaire; brigs Mary, Ponce; Lizabel, Swan Island.

Below—Bark Evangeline, from Algoa Bay.

Also arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 29—Arr. steamship Champion, from New-York.

Sld. steamship Emily B. Souder, for New-York; schr. E. W. Pratt, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 29—Arr. schr. Whydah, from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, and orders.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 27, P. M.—Arr. schrs. M. Sewell, Frisby, from Bangor for New-Haven; Bird, Patterson, St. John's, for New-York; James Pond, Hudson, Boston, for Philadelphia; H. A. Weeks, Hickman, do. do.; Challenge, Speller, Bangor, for Middletown; Susan, Sears, Portland, for Baltimore; Isaac Rich, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia; Mary E. Amsden, Smith, Provincetown, for Georgetown; E. M. Hamilton, Smith, Bangor, for New-York; Col. Eddy, Jones, Bangor, for Westchester; Arctic, Healy, Rockland, for New-York; George Washington, Belfast, for New-York; Vicksburgh, Feller, Rockland, for New-York; brigs Angella, Brown, Rockland, for Baltimore; Caroline Grant, Bray, Bangor, for Providence; Delmont, Cochran, Bangor, for New-York; Richard & Torey, Frisby, Bangor, for Philadelphia; schrs. Atlantic, Oaks, Bangor, for New-York; Erie, Waterhouse, do.; Orion, Long Island; S. H. Woodbury, Woodbury, do., for Jersey City; Adda Ames, Adams, Rockland, for New-York; Henry W. Johnson, New-York; Blue Bird, Patterson, St. John's, do.

Sailed—All vessels before reported except H. Means, Paul Seavey, Sewall, Edwin H. Kenedy, John Beatty.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 29—Sld. steamships Thames and W. P. Clyde, for New-York; Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Wilmington, of Williams & Guion's Galveston line, arrived here yesterday from Wilmington, Del., where she has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. She will be commanded by Capt. Spencer, and resume her place in the line in a few days.

PORT COLBORNE, ONTARIO, Aug. 29.—The schr. Jason, with a cargo of wheat, bound from Chicago for Oswego, and the schr. Union Jack, with a cargo of coal, bound from Erie for Toronto, went ashore early this morning east of East Pier. They may get off if the weather should be favorable.

Spoken, &c.

Belle Wood—ship, 13 ds. from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, Aug. 13, lat. 43, lon. 52.

Goethe—bark, of and from Bremen for New-York, 10th inst., lat. 45, lon. 74.

New-England—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Aug. 27, lat. 40 10, lon 69 9.

Sportsman—brig, bound S., with loss of foretopmast, Aug. 20, lat. 31 17, lon. 71 25.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Aug. 10, brigs Harry Brant, for Baltimore, ldg.; Alice Todd, Harding, for New-York, do.; Mary, O'Brien, Boston, do.; Golden Rule, Paterson, do.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffee, sugars, flour and all kinds of provisions, at the celebrated grocery store of THOS. R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 45, Aug. 29, 1867.
62, 41, 48, 20, 56, 78, 4, 10, 35, 21, 47, 39.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 46, Aug. 29, 1867.
44, 79, 58, 2, 29, 59, 34, 13, 48, 69, 55, 77, 1, 30.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. 326, Aug. 29, 1867.
54, 52, 77, 44, 19, 5, 39, 21, 42, 64, 69, 60.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. 327, Aug. 29, 1867.
20, 28, 19, 26, 75, 46, 1, 71, 40, 41, 55, 59, 35, 12.
BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready.
Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $6,000, $5,000.
Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $20,000, $18,000.
Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 509, Aug. 29, 1867.
54, 27, 8, 85, 39, 69, 17, 18, 21, 28, 73, 48, 76.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 510, Aug. 29, 1867.
69, 25, 50, 41, 34, 66, 24, 72, 76, 38, 56, 53.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 433, Aug. 29, 1867.
48, 17, 62, 34, 26, 11, 25, 29, 53, 73, 61, 47, 30.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 434, Aug. 29, 1867.
11, 27, 13, 49, 55, 2, 39, 74, 21, 68, 32, 9.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 133 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 18 Broadway.